MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 JULY 1981

Lebanese Crisis

Security Situation--Beirut radio reported that an explosion in a west Beirut store on 4 July caused a large fire that almost engulfed an ammunition dump in the At-Tariq al-Jadidah area. The radio said 7 people died and 53 were injured as a result of the explosion. According to Voice of Lebanon radio, the dump was Palestinian-owned. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that the explosion occurred in one of the arms depots of the Organization of Communist Action. Reporting another explosion, Beirut radio said a bomb damaged a Trans-Mediterranean Airways Boeing 707 at Beirut airport early on 5 July. The radio quoted the chairman of the company's union as saying that the bomb was planted by saboteurs who wrongly believed the company had flown arms to Iran.

The Voice of Lebanon reported that the Sodeco Road, linking east and west Beirut, was opened on 2 July. However, Beirut radio reported that it was closed on 5 July as a result of sniper fire. The Voice of Lebanon reiterated its accusation that the Syrians have failed to withdraw from positions around Zahlah and spoke of violent Syrian shelling of the nearby Al-'Aqurah mountain peaks on 3 July. The Voice of Palestine, on the other hand, claimed that the Phalangists are trying to hinder the agreement over Zahlah. It asserted that the commander and some other officers of the Lebanese Government's security force now policing Zahlah are connected with the Phalangists. In another report, the radio cited the Beirut daily AS-SAFIR as reporting on 5 July that 173 armed Phalangists are still in Zahlah. Meanwhile, Beirut radio said the internal security force extended its deployment to a number of hills around Zahlah. The radio also reported an Israeli commando raid in the south on 4 July, although Jerusalem radio quoted an IDF spokesman as denying the report.

Followup Committee--Beirut radio reported that the Arab followup committee met at Bayt ad-Din Palace near Beirut on 4 and 5 July. Earlier, the committee, which comprises the foreign ministers of Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and the Arab League secretary general, flew from Damascus to the northern Lebanese town of Ihdin for discussions with former President Sulayman Franjiyah before proceeding to Bayt ad-Din. The statement of the 5 July meeting of the committee, broadcast by the Beirut radio, revealed that it had discussed detailed ideas for a solution to the Lebanese crisis linked to four issues--relations with Israel, national accord, agreements with the PLO and the situation in southern Lebanon. The statement said the committee has postponed its next meeting to 25 July in order to study and prepare the necessary resolutions. According to the Voice of Lebanon, the preliminary talks at Bayt ad-Din on 4 July were discouraging due to the emergence of differences in viewpoints among committee members during a lengthy and heated debate.

In remarks after the conclusion of the Arab followup committee talks, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said, as reported by Beirut radio, the committee had reached no decision on its main topic of discussion--the question of relations with Israel. Earlier, Damascus radio reported that after meeting with former President Franjiyah on 4 July, Khaddam told journalists that the situation in Zahlah is not linked to the issue of the SAM missiles in the Al-Biqa' valley. While he considers the Zahlah problem solved, he said the missiles will remain to defend the Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) and Lebanon against Israeli attacks. Regarding further action by the followup committee to bring about a settlement in Lebanon, Khaddam said it is impossible for the committee to take any more steps toward discussing conditions in Lebanon until the Israelis are expelled from it. Indicating that he wants the Phalangists to renounce their connections with Israel, Khaddam said a statement should be issued, followed by defined and verifiable measures, to close all doors to infiltration from and into Israel. Khaddam stressed that this is the stand not only of Syria, but also of the Arab League and the followup committee. In remarks on the same occasion, reported by Beirut radio, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said the followup committee wants all Lebanese parties to meet around one table and engage in a dialogue.

Reporting on the followup committee's activities, KUNA quoted an unnamed official involved in in its deliberations as saying the committee will finalize a five-point plan for solving the Lebanese crisis during its current round of talks at Bayt ad-Din Palace. The plan calls for the Phalangist-dominated Lebanese Front to renounce collaboration with Israel and abide by the collective Arab stand regarding the settlement of the Middle East crisis. Second, it proposes a joint Arab military committee to supervise the cease-fire and the addition of non-Syrian Arab troops to the ADF. Third, the various Lebanese factions will participate in a roundtable conference for national reconciliation chaired by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis. Fourth, all Lebanese parties will be represented in a new government of national entente. Finally, the plan calls for the creation of a special fund, backed chiefly by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, with which the Lebanese Defense Ministry will purchase all the stocks of weapons held at present by different militias throughout the country.

Syria

Syrian-Soviet Military Exercises--Although monitored Syrian and Soviet media have not mentioned a Syrian-Soviet naval exercise, the Voice of Palestine reported that joint naval maneuvers will begin on 5 July. According to Jerusalem radio, Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said the Soviet-Syrian exercise could be a signal to Israel that the Soviet Union is standing at Syria's right hand in the as yet unsolved crisis over Syrian SAM missiles in Lebanon. In another report, Jerusalem radio said the Soviet Union has airlifted large quantities of military equipment to Syria in the last 2 weeks.

Soviet Experts Reportedly Killed--The Voice of Lebanon reported that members of the Muslim Brotherhood ambushed and killed three Soviet experts north of Aleppo on 2 July. According to the radio, the ambush was one of several acts of sabotage by the Muslim Brotherhood in the Aleppo area last week.

Israel

Election Results--Jerusalem radio reported on 5 July that in an "almost final count" of the votes cast in the 30 June election the Likud has won 48 seats in the Knesset compared with the alignment's 47. It said the National Religious Party has won 6 seats; Agudat Yisra'el, 4; HADASH, 4; Tehiya, 3; Tami, 3; Telem, 2; Shinuy, 2; and Citizens Rights Movement, 1. The radio also reported that the official results are expected to be published on 10 July. According to Jerusalem radio and television reports, the Labor and Likud leaders continued their talks over the weekend with possible coalition partners.

As-Sadat Invitation--Jerusalem television reported that the prime minister's office has confirmed that if Menahem Begin succeeds in forming a government this month, he will accept Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's invitation to meet with him in Alexandria. The television cited OCTOBER magazine as saying that As-Sadat wants to hold talks with Begin before meeting with President Ronald Reagan in Washington in August.

Iraq

Nuclear Cooperation--According to Paris radio, Iraq has officially asked France to continue to cooperate with it in the nuclear field. In an interview with the Lebanese daily AN-NAHAR, cited by Paris radio, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said that if Iraq wishes to enter into a new agreement with France to buy a nuclear reactor, France is prepared to supply one to it subject to the same conditions as those applied to other buyers.

Saddam Husayn Interview--In a 4 July interview with the Kuwaiti daily AL-ANBA' cited by KUNA, President Saddam Hasayn said Iraq is offended that it has not been included in the Gulf Cooperation Council. He said he had mentioned the issue to Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He also said the two Palestinians whom the Kuwaiti authorities have charged with involvement in recent explosions in Kuwait are currently in Iraq and can be arrested at any time.

Iran

Killings, Arrests--The wave of arrests and executions has continued, according to radio and news agency reports. A revolution guards statement carried by Tehran radio on 5 July disclosed that between 29 May and 30 June the guards arrested more than 50 Mojahedin-e Khalq activists and smashed three Mojahedin military teams. Citing KEYHAN, AFP reported that security forces arrested another 70 Mojahedin in Tehran on 2 and 3 July. AFP had earlier quoted the new Islamic Republican Party (IRP) leader, Javad Bahonar, as saying that 50 Mojahedin were arrested on 30 June for plotting to destroy the Majlis. Tehran radio has carried a number of announcements of executions of Mojahedin and other leftists, including 5 in Ahvaz on 2 July, 10 in Tabriz on the same day, 3 in Mashhad on 4 July and 4 in Esfahan and Amol on 5 July. The radio also reported that three Mojahedin were killed by revolution guards during a 6-hour gun battle in central Tehran on 4-5 July.

Khomeyni Speech--In a 2 July address to families of those killed in the 28 June IRP headquarters bombing, braodcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni advised individuals who have "not deviated very far" to dissociate themselves from the "hypocrites" who have risen against Islam. He said "righteous and decent" people who have been misled into opposing the Islamic Republic should repent in the current month of Ramadan before it is too late.

Bani-Sadr Interview, Execution Call--AFP reported that the London weekly EIGHT DAYS published an interview with Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on 3 July in which the former president appealed to Iranians to resist the "illegal" IRP dictatorship. Interviewed somewhere in western Iran close to the war front, Bani-Sadr told EIGHT DAYS that his escape to Iranian Kordestan had been organized by the Mojahedin-e Khalq. AFP did not report the date of the interview. Meanwhile, AFP reported from Tehran that revolutionary tribunal judge Mohammadi Gailani told a 5 July press conference at Evin Prison that Bani-Sadr will be executed if he does not take advantage of Khomeyni's pardon for those who repent during Ramadan.

Majlis Approves Musavi--Tehran radio reported that in its 5 July session the Majlis approved Hoseyn Musavi as minister of foreign affairs. In remarks to the Majlis, broadcast by the radio, Musavi said Iran should arouse the oppressed masses of the world in order to create a momentum in its foreign policy to be used as a source of pressure internationally.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

A communique from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, carried by Tehran radio, claimed that a series of operations in the Nowsud region on 2 July resulted in the death of more than 200 Iraqi soldiers. The communique also said at least 175 Iraqis were taken prisoner. According to a joint staff communique, carried by the radio, the Iraqi forces made futile attempts to recover the areas they had lost but were forced to retreat. The radio also reported that two Iraqi helicopters attempting to invade one of the bases between Nowsud and Paveh on 4 July were downed by Iranian fire. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by INA, claimed that over 310 Iranians had been killed on 2 July in the Nowsud region.

Libya

Jallud Yugoslav, Soviet Visits--CANA reported that Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud concluded his official visit to Yugoslavia on 3 July during which he signed a protocol for cooperation in the scientific, technical, electrical, industrial and economic fields with the president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council. According to the London-based weekly AL-MAJALLAH, Jallud's recent visit to the Soviet Union led to a new type of military agreement between Libya in the event of an attack on it. The weekly, citing well-informed Arab diplomatic sources, said the value of the new arms deal amounts to several billion dollars. It also reported that the Russians have asked for air and naval facilities in Libya.

PDRY Leader's Visit--According to JANA, PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in Tripoli on 4 July and conferred with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

PLO

In a 2 July report on Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi's recent visit to Moscow, the Voice of Palestine said the Soviet leadership is studying the question of upgrading the PLO office in Moscow to embassy level. In an interview broadcast by the radio the following day, Qaddumi said his visit to the Soviet Union had been very useful. Regarding his forthcoming talks in Paris with French Foreign Minister Cheysson, Qaddumi said he hopes that France will recognize the right of the Palestinians to establish their own independent state and that it will allow the PLO to raise its representation level in Paris. According to the radio, Qaddumi arrived in Paris on 3 July and held talks with Cheysson the next day.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 128 *6 July 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Arab Followup Committee Meets in Lebanon A 1
Statements Precede Meeting A 1
Bayt Ad-Din Meeting Opens A 2
Initial Meeting 'Discouraging' A 2
Second Session A 3
More on Second Meeting A 3
Committee Statement A 3
Qaddumi: USSR Trip Useful; Israel Nearing Anarchy [VOP] A 4
Yasir 'Arafat Interviewed on Current Issues [VOP] A 6

OPEC AFFAIRS

Western Companies Warned Not To Violate Contracts B 1
AFP Report B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Military Delegation Visiting USSR To See Weapons C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Yamani Seeks Return of Egypt to Arab Ranks C 1
Press Condemns U.S. Arms Supplies to Israel C 2

UAE

Van Der Klaauw Denies Independent Initiative C 3

YAR

PFLP-GC's Ahmad Jibril Sees President Salih C 3

EGYPT

Al-Baz Views As-Sadat's U.S. Visit, Siani Force D 1
Text of As-Sadat Speech in Kafr Ash-Shaykh 1 Jul D 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Attempt To Contact Cairo Reported D 7
MAY Says Shim'on Peres Wants To Visit Egypt D 7
Commentary on Israeli Elections, Peace Efforts D 7
AL-JUMHURIYAH Views Israeli Elections Deadlock D 8

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communiques 2-5 Jul E 1
Communique No 386 E 1
Communique No 387 E 1
Communique No 388 E 2
Communique No 389 E 3
Ramadan Discusses Relations With Soviet Union E 4
Hungarian Paper MAGYAR HIRLAP Interviews Ramadan [28 Jun] E 4
Saddam Husayn Interviewed by Kuwaiti Paper E 6

Paris Reports Request for Continued Nuclear Help E 7
USSR To Build Telecommunications Station E 7
National Assembly Speaker Confers With Cuban Envoy E 7
Gambian Foreign Minister Arrives in Baghdad 5 Jul E 7

LEBANON

Al-Wazzan Makes Statement, Opens Road in Beirut G 1
Al-Wazzan Comments on Ra's An-Nab' Area Problems G 1
Electricity Minister Submits Resignation 3 Jul G 2
Egyptians Reported Detained by Syrians in Lebanon G 2

SYRIA

Lebanon's Butrus Meets With Khaddam, Al-Asad H 1
Khaddam Meeting H 1
Al-Asad Meeting H 1
Butrus Comments H 1
TISHRIN Rejects U.S. Policy on Middle East H 2
Phalangists Called On To End Relations With Israel H 3
Al-Asad Receives Support Message From WFTU H 3

ISRAEL

Begin Certain He Will Form Next Government I 1
POST Carries Details of Unofficial Returns [6 Jul] I 1
Peres Interviewed on Election Results 2 Jul [DAVAR] I 3
Officials Comment on Syrian-Soviet Exercise I 6
Begin Interview I 6
Begin Adviser I 6
Tzipori Remarks I 6
Soviet Diplomat [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 3 Jul] I 7
Patience Toward Habib's Efforts Said Limited I 8
USSR, Libya Said Airlifting Equipment to Syria I 8
Brazilian Envoy Returns; Dispute Seen as Closed [POST 6 Jul] I 8

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Kodjo Shocked by U.S. Reaction to OAU Resolutions P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Addresses FLN Central Committee Session Q 1

LIBYA

PDRY's 'Ali Nasir Arrives for Visit 4 Jul Q 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting Q 2
Jabir Confers With Chadian Armed Forces Chief Q 3
Jallud Returns From Visit to SFRY, USSR 2 Jul Q 3

SUDAN

Chadians, Sudanese Said Arrested as Libyan Agents Q 3

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

USSR Deputy Defense Minister Departs 4 Jul R 1
Cuban Economic Delegation Departs; Protocol Signed R 1

TANZANIA

Zimbabwe's Banana, Nyerere Speak at Banquet 1 Jul R 2
Last Group of Soldiers Returns From Uganda R 2

UGANDA

Soviet Envoy Presents Supreme Soviet Document R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

President Denies Border Dispute With Zaire S 1

CHAD

Authorities Desire Libyan Troop Departure S 1
National Unity Said Ambition of President Goukouni S 1
Economy Minister Says Government Penniless S 3

WEST AFRICA

CAPE VERDE

Civil Service Salaries Increased 15 Percent T 1

IVORY COAST

Political Bureau Communique on Doctors' Strike T 1

LIBERIA

Doe Warns Students; Orders Leader Released T 2

NIGERIA

Shagari, Defense Minister Address Cameroon Issue T 3
Defense Minister Denies Attack T 3
NNPC Denies Selling Oil Below Official Price T 3
New Kaduna Governor Calls for Cooperation T 3

SENEGAL

Diouf Returns From FRG, Grants Interview T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

Text of Mozambique-Congolese Declaration U 1

ARAB FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE MEETS IN LEBANON

Statements Precede Meeting

NC041815 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Excerpts] In Ihdin following the meeting of [former] President Franjiyah, Robert Franjiyah, Arab League Secretary General Klibi and Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam, a number of journalists' questions were answered.

Klibi said: It is our wish that all parties should meet around one table and that a dialogue should take place among them. The followup committee's duty is to facilitate such a meeting. We are viewing our activities that will begin today with full confidence and we do not want to look at them with pessimism or doubt.

On the implementation of resolutions, the Arab League secretary general said: The implementation of resolutions is the duty of all Lebanese. It is the responsibility of every one of us and not just the responsibility of the government or the followup committee. It is also the responsibility of every Arab. He added: Conditions have changed inside and outside Lebanon and this change should convince all parties of the need to implement all commitments.

On the question of the south, the Arab League secretary general said: The south is always present in the minds of the Arab followup committee. We are well aware of the perils and sufferings of the south. We are confident we will gradually succeed in solving the problems from which Lebanon is suffering. When this is done we shall be able to tackle the question of the south, which, as you know is complicated. Regarding the south, we cannot depend on the American will only, for there is Sa'd Haddad's zone and the Israeli interference in the south. Therefore, there must be a unity of ranks on the domestic front to enable us to overcome the remaining problems in the south.

Minister Khaddam said: The committee discussed with President Sulayman Franjiyah the situation in Lebanon within the framework entrusted to it by the Arab League Council. It exchanged points of view on various relevant questions. You know that President Sulayman Franjiyah's view is essential for solving the Lebanese problem. Therefore, it is natural that the committee should visit President Franjiyah, hold discussions with him and probe his views on various relevant questions.

Replying to a question, Minister Khaddam said: The question is one of an effort that is exerted within the framework of a clear line and general principles. As to the question of dealings with Israel, he said: The Arab followup committee has made its decision in connection with those who deal with Israel. It is not possible for the committee to take one step toward discussing the conditions in Lebanon before closing the Israeli door and expelling the Israelis from Lebanon.

Replying to another question, he said: The question is one of a statement and measures in order to verify the truth of the statement. Naturally, the statement must be followed by defined measures in order to close every door and in order to be sure that there are no infiltrators coming from or going to Israel through one outlet or another. Minister Khaddam added: This is not only Syria's stand but that of the Arab League as a whole and the followup committee.

On whether the south is among the topics on the followup committee's agenda, Minister Khaddam said: All that concerns the fundamental questions in Lebanon will receive the appropriate and suitable share of the Arab followup committee's work. Israel is occupying part of the south, and it is also applying hegemony in Lebanon and would like to tear Lebanon apart. Therefore, there should be no fear that there is the possibility of discussing the situation in Lebanon without discussing all that Israel is doing.

Minister Khaddam concluded by saying: When the committee completes its work it will issue a statement on the substance of its activities. In light of the committee's activities, we can define the directions its work will take. It is premature to predict the contents of the statement. Before we hear, discuss and agree or disagree, we cannot say what will be issued.

President Sulayman Franjiyah said: It is a generous gesture that the committee wanted to make toward me. I greatly appreciate this visit by the committee members. He added: There is no doubt that my intentions cannot be better, but there are difficulties in the implementation of intentions. President Franjiyah urged the followup committee to help in the implementation of the 14 principles of national accord so that hope will be restored to the Lebanese.

In conclusion, President Franjiyah declared that he has placed himself at the committee's disposal, saying that he is ready to unconditionally implement any decision that is taken during the week, provided that the others do likewise and that he should not be absolved from any commitment.

Bayt Ad-Din Meeting Opens

NC041920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Excerpts] At 2030 the quadripartite committee began its activities under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis and in the presence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus on the Lebanese side. Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir and Kuwaiti Ambassador to Lebanon Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-bu'ayjan are attending on the Arab side. The committee members, Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Minister Butrus dined with President Sarkis.

Initial Meeting 'Discouraging'

NC042144 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] The Arab followup committee meeting ended at 2230 tonight after 2 hours of hot debate in Bayt ad-Din. The committee will resume its meeting at 0900 tomorrow under the chairmanship of President Sarkis.

After the meeting, Brigadier General al-Khatib said: Wait for the Arab League secretary general, who will make a statement on the results of the meeting. It appears that so far Secretary General Klibi has made no statement.

However, Mahmud al-Ma'muri [the secretary general's personal envoy to Lebanon] was asked by correspondents how long the committee will meet. He said: We are ready to stay here 2 months, until the crisis ends.

The Voice of Lebanon learned that the outcome of tonight's meeting was discouraging owing to the appearance of differences in viewpoints among the committee members, contrary to the reports at the beginning of the meeting that an agreement had been reached on most issues. Efforts are being made to settle these differences.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned from its correspondents in Bayt ad-Din that the committee members will tomorrow hold new contacts with several parties in the Lebanese arena.

Second Session

NC050923 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] The Arab followup committee's second meeting began at Bayt ad-Din Palace at 1030 [0830 GMT] under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and Carlos Khuri attended on behalf of Lebanon. The meeting is also attended by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

The meeting was delayed somewhat because the government [officials] were meeting with Zahlah Ministers Joseph Skaf, Joseph Abu Khatir and Ilyas al-Hirawi. After the meeting Al-Hirawi said: We hope that a promise by Minister Khaddam regarding the Zahlah approaches will be carried out tomorrow.

More on Second Meeting

NC051251 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Excerpts] A short while ago, the Arab followup committee chaired by President Sarkis concluded its second meeting in the Bayt ad-Din Palace. The committee had convened two meetings: The first took place yesterday and the second took place today before noon. The committee will hold a third meeting in the Bayt ad-Din Palace on 25 July. The Arab foreign ministers who took part in the conference are now leaving the Bayt ad-Din Palace on their way to Damascus.

The committee held its second meeting today at 1030 under the chairmanship of President Sarkis. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus attended the meeting on the Lebanese side, while the Arab League was represented by its secretary general, Mr Chedli Klibi; Syria was represented by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Kuwait was represented by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah; and Saudi Arabia was represented by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

This morning, the ministers from Zahlah, Joseph Skaf, Joseph abu-Khatir and Ilyas al-Hirawi, visited the Bayt ad-Din Palace and met with the Arab followup committee. After a 20-minute meeting, Minister Abu-Khatir spoke on behalf of the Zahlah ministers, saying:

[Begin recording] We have come to express our gratitude following the meeting in which fraternal countries took part--among which were Saudi Arabia and Kuwait--in order to discuss our problem in the wake of the recent efforts to solve it. We have also come to follow all the aspects of this issue. Zahlah is eagerly yearning for the restoration of permanent peace there.

Zahlah and all its factions will exert the maximum efforts to bring about an atmosphere of quiet and tranquility in the city. We hope the relaxation in Zahlah will be followed by a general relaxation throughout Lebanon. Naturally, we talked with His Excellency Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam with regard to the above. We are more than certain that the atmosphere which prevailed in our talks with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad will continue to prevail and that we will achieve everything that will facilitate the final solution in Zahlah and Lebanon. [end recording]

Committee Statement

NC051533 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] About 5 minutes ago, the following statement was issued by the Arab followup committee which met in Bayt ad-Din:

On 4 and 5 July 1981, the Arab followup committee met in Bayt ad-Din Palace under the chairmanship of His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis. Also attending were His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi Arabia's foreign minister; the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad; Syria's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; and the Arab League's secretary general, His Excellency Mr Chedli Klibi. The meetings of the conference were also attended by Prime Minister Mr Shafiq al-Wazzan and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mr Fu'ad Butrus.

The committee reviewed what has been achieved so far--including the work of the preparatory committee in Jidda. The committee also expressed its satisfaction with the security relaxation in Beirut and Zahlah. The Lebanese side outlined comprehensive and detailed concepts aimed at solving the Lebanese crisis. The political aspect of these concepts deals with the following subjects:

1. The issue of dealing with the Israeli enemy and the attitude that should be adopted on this.
2. The issue of national accord--its principles and general bases.
3. The implementation of the agreements with the PLO.
4. All aspects of the situation in southern Lebanon.

After reviewing these concepts, it was decided to postpone the committee's meetings to Saturday, the 25th of July, in order to study them, complete the debate on them and adopt the necessary resolutions.

Bayt ad-Din, 5 July 1981

Thus ends the statement by the Arab followup committee.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met in Bayt ad-Din with the minister of tourism, Mr Marwan Hammadah, and a delegation from the National Movement which included Mr Muhsin Ibrahim and In'am Ra'd. Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam also attended the meeting.

Today at 1530, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Bayd ad-Din Palace aboard a military helicopter on their way to Damascus. They were seen off by Minister Fu'ad Butrus.

The Syrian foreign minister said: The committee held its meetings, the main topic of which was relations with Israel. No decision has been reached on this issue. Therefore, the meeting has been deferred to 25 July to debate this topic and other topics which were outlined by the Lebanese Government.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal described the meeting as 'good.' Minister Butrus said that there remain obstacles but that the road is not closed.

QADDUMI: USSR TRIP USEFUL; ISRAEL NEARING ANARCHY

NC031344 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1127 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text of interview conducted by a VOP correspondent with the head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, identified by his nom de guerre Abu al-Lutf--date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, what is your assessment of and comment on your recent official visit to the friendly Soviet Union?

[Answer] Our visit to the Soviet Union was very useful. The discussions were held in an atmosphere of amity and frankness. The visit was characterized by the fact that we have discussed issues of interest to both sides, particularly following the Israeli enemy's attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the escalation of the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people and fraternal Syria.

We discussed our relations with the Soviet Union, which expressed a strong desire to develop the relations between the PLO and the Soviet Union. During our discussions with Comrade Gromyko, the Soviet Union emphasized to us that it will do its utmost, as it is known from its past solid stands, to support the Palestinian question and Arab rights.

[Question] You have received an official invitation from the French Foreign Ministry to visit France and it has been announced that you have accepted this invitation. When will this visit take place, if it is possible to announce this now, and to what extent, do you believe, will this visit affect the development of the relations between the PLO and France and what is its effect on the European stand, in general, on the Palestinian question and the PLO?

[Answer] We have received an official invitation from the French Government, that is to say, from Foreign Minister Cheysson, to visit Paris. The invitation was officially extended to us by the French ambassador in Lebanon. We believe that the development of our relations with France is an important matter, especially now that France adopts a prominent stand that is different from the stands of the other European states. Undoubtedly, we hope that the representation level of the PLO and its office in Paris will be raised. We also hope that after this change in the French administration and Mitterrand's assumption of power, the French will develop their stand on the Palestinian question by fully recognizing our right to establish an independent Palestinian state. This would indeed be a development in the French stand. We will seek an answer to this during our forthcoming discussions. Therefore, we will pay this visit in the very near future. The visit is due and we will make it to discuss several issues, particularly the recent developments in the Middle East and the Zionist entity's escalating aggressive policy in the Middle East.

[Question] Let us move from the question of the visit to France to a nearby controversial issue--the results of the Israeli elections. It is evident so far that these results have led to some change in the internal political map in Israel in light of the ascendancy of the Labor Party and its equality with the Likud Party, a matter which will inevitably affect the Israeli decision and consequently the Israeli stand on the question of a settlement in the area. What is Brother Abu al-Lutf's assessment of the situation in the light of these results?

[Answer] The results of the Israeli elections clearly indicate that they were a reflection of the Israeli public opinion inside the occupied territory. They are an indication of the conflict between the Likud and the Labor Parties. This, as you said in your question, means that there is a balancing between the two parties that contested the Israeli elections. Will it be possible for the Likud to make an Israeli decision without strong opposition by the Labor Party, which is preparing itself to enter into a [new election] battle if the Labor Party does not form the new Cabinet? Or will this competition and the balancing in the election results lead to the emergence of another military personality or will they lead to a national accord between the two parties? There are many possibilities for Israel in the coming period. However, there are signs that Israel is proceeding toward a state of anarchy and of democratic anarchy because of the multiplicity of parties and the inability of a specific party to form a Cabinet. Small links or small parties control the formation of the Cabinet, including extremist and fanatic parties. However, if we consider all these parties and the details of the Israeli elections, we will realize that Israel will not change its policy, although the political conflict among its parties will intensify. As far as we are concerned, their policy will remain one of escalated aggression against the Palestinian people and the denial of their legitimate national rights.

YASIR 'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT ISSUES

NC050848 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that U.S. and Israeli threats and warnings have recently increased against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces. They are not just threats and warnings, he said but a war of annihilation that has been going on for more than 10 months and can be called the sixth Arab-Israeli war. In an interview with the Beirut magazine SABAH AL-KHAYR, the brother commander in chief pointed out that the so-called Syrian missile crisis is a fabricated U.S.-Israeli crisis. They want Lebanon's airspace to remain open for the Israeli Air Force to use U.S. aircraft, bombs and rockets, including those that are internationally banned, against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The brother chairman of the PLO Executive Committee explained that the missile crisis was created when the Zionist-isolationist plan in Zahlah, which sought to link up the isolationist areas, was frustrated.

Abu 'Ammar affired that the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor was a U.S. strike in which U.S. arms, technology and plans were used and carried out by Israeli elements. Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar said: I would like to remind the Arab nation that about 5 months ago a U.S. military mission came to Israel and amended and improved the plan for striking the nuclear reactor, which is not only an Iraqi reactor but also the first Arab nuclear reactor.

Regarding the Arab response to this aggression, brother Abu 'Ammar said: Without outbidding and emotions and with all sincerity, I say that our Arab nation has not been equal to the challenge facing it. While on my recent tour I raised this strategic crisis: To be or not to be. He affirmed that, in view of this confrontation, our Arab nation is called upon to adopt an Arab strategic position which I consider a historic turning point. I say to the Arab nation: I want your swords and not your prayers.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added he is still trying to convene an Arab summit conference because an immediate Arab conference transcending our minor sensitivities, secondary problems and marginal differences is imperative in order to face our destiny and future. Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar pointed out that he agreed to the convening of an Arab foreign ministers conference, although he was not convinced that this conference is sufficient to respond to the challenge. He said: However, we took part in this conference and said that U.S. protection will save Israel from bankruptcy. I appeal to all the Arab officials and leaders to close their ranks before it is too late.

Asked about the fate of the European initiative, Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that there has been no European initiative so far but only talk about European political activity, some positive and some not so positive. We do not build castles on sand, he said, but on the basis of our conscious and confident revolutionary logic we can deal with facts, positive or negative. We can also speak the language of the age.

Regarding the Israeli elections, the brother commander in chief pointed out: As far as we are concerned, there is no difference between the policy of the Likud and the policy of the Alignment. One party strikes with a U.S. iron fist while the other covers this fist with a kid glove. He expressed the view that an escalation of Israeli military activity will take place after the Israeli elections and that we must anticipate all possibilities.

Referring to the Iraqi-Iranian war, Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that from the beginning the position of the Palestinian revolution has been to try to stop this meaningless bloodshed.

In his interview Brother Abu 'Ammar saluted Egypt's strugglers, lawyers, journalists, writers, students and workers who are standing against the As-Sadat regime and the Camp David accords.

WESTERN COMPANIES WARNED NOT TO VIOLATE CONTRACTS

JN061223 Doha QNA in Arabic 1120 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Dubayy, 6 Jul (QNA)--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and natural resources minister, expressed the belief that time has come for the formulation of a standard oil price. He added that the plurality of prices cannot last for long.

In an interview here today Dr al-'Utaybah said that contacts are underway among OPEC ministers for the adoption of appropriate resolutions at the OPEC ministerial meeting to be held in Abu Dhabi this December. These resolutions will deal with the oil glut that exists on the world market through the unification of prices.

He said that the daily oil surplus on the world market has reached 4 million barrels. He expressed the belief that this surplus will not last long and that the market situation will become settled but not before the end of this year. In this respect, he criticized some non-OPEC countries, like Mexico and the United Kingdom, for reducing their prices, an action described as hasty.

In an interview with AL-BAYAN, published in the UAE, Dr al-'Utaybah warned Western companies against the attempts they have made in the last few days to break their commitments to some OPEC member countries and stressed that OPEC will adopt deterring sanctions against these companies if they continue freezing their contracts with OPEC countries under the pretext of price increases.

He also stated that there will be a blacklist made up of companies which violate contractual obligations. He said that any buyer who does not respect current contracts between itself and oil-producing countries will not find any oil to buy in the future.

Dr al-'Utaybah stressed that recent developments on the oil market and the pressures world companies are putting on OPEC countries to have them reduce their price will not make the UAE reduce its prices.

Dr al-'Utaybah praised the coordination that exists between his country and Saudi Arabia in the sphere of oil policy. However, he added, this does not mean that each country does not have its own opinion and interpretations.

AFP Report

GF061102 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, July 6 (AFP)--Western oil companies who break their contracts with oil producing countries will shortly be deprived of supplies from nations in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Emirates Oil Minister Mani ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah warned today. He told the Dubaiyy daily AL-BAYAN that OPEC members would not stand idle if companies tried to hit at the interest of some or all of the OPEC nations.

Current tension stemmed from a crude oil surplus on the international market. The minister estimated the glut to be four million barrels a day, but urged producers to trim supplies rather than prices. Price cuts by Britain, Mexico and other non-OPEC producers were carried out in haste and they were harmful to the OPEC countries, particularly those in the Mediterranean zone and in West Africa.

Mr al-'Utaybah thought the oil market would steady again at the end of this year "assuming no new disruptive factors." There was no need for a special OPEC meeting, and decisions could wait until the December session in Abu Dhabi, the minister also said.

KUWAIT

MILITARY DELEGATION VISITING USSR TO SEE WEAPONS

LD051340 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1212 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Jul (KUNA)--It was reported here today that a Kuwaiti military delegation is currently in the USSR on a mission to become acquainted with Soviet weapons. The minister of state for Cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, said that the delegation--whose date of departure he did not disclose--is visiting Moscow to acquaint itself with the development of Soviet weapons in line with Kuwait's line of [words indistinct] as suits the modern arming of the army. However, he did not point out whether Kuwait (?had) purchased weapons from the USSR.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, visited Moscow last April.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAMANI SEEKS RETURN OF EGYPT TO ARAB RANKS

LD042110 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0932 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Riyadh, 4 Jul (SPA)--Saudi Minister of Information Dr. Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani has called upon the Arabs to realize the dimensions of the Israeli threat, particularly after Israel's aggression against the Iraqi atomic installations. He added that the threat affects all Arabs without any exception because the Zionists have today transformed the battle from one with the frontline states to one with all Arabs. In his statements, published today in the Saudi paper AL-BILAD, Dr Yamani dealt with a number of issues pertaining to Arab information activities on both the domestic and foreign levels.

Dr Yamani affirmed that the recent Arab information ministers conference which was held in Tunis was one of the most successful because all the ministers showed a realization of the gravity of the situation through which the Arab nation is passing, particularly following the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations. He warned that the threat is too grave because Israel wants to impose its umbrella over the Arab countries and dominate them--indeed it considers itself a guardian over the area and prevents the area countries from progressing in the nuclear field.

Dr Yamani stressed the need for replying with force to the Israeli brute force which understands nothing other than the logic of force. Israel will not be deterred, he said, until it feels that the Arabs have mustered enough power to deter it. This demands a clarification of intentions, for a start. The Arabs today are facing a hard challenge because of the squandering of much of the Arab nation's capabilities on infighting. We must resolve these differences, he added, and each of us should realize it is disgraceful for members of the one family to raise arms against one another.

Dr Yamani said that in his own opinion, one of the biggest catastrophes that has befallen the Arab nation is the neutralization of Egypt. Egypt's neutralization and departure from the Arab ranks has given the Israeli enemy extraordinary power by granting it security on a large section of its borders, assuring it of safety from heroic fighters who would not fight it as long as the painful treaty continues and from powerful tanks and aircraft. Thus the Israeli enemy has begun to move about in complete freedom, he said. This, he said, is a loss for the Arab nation at a time when we are fighting the Israeli enemy.

Dr Yamani called for the exertion of intensive efforts to bring Egypt back into the Arab ranks and said: I believe duty calls today for a new approach to the Egyptian regime to make it realize the big illusion it has been living through, namely, that neutrality with Israel is possible. Egypt must be made to realize that Israel is the only one that has benefited from Egypt's neutralization, which it uses to torture the rest of the Arab nation. Israel, Dr Yamani said, is today moving freely in the depth of the Arab nation because it feels secure in areas it previously had feared and had taken seriously into consideration.

Dr Yamani expressed his hope that the United States would take a firmer stand toward Israel after the latter has exploited America's pampering to the extreme and succeeded in infiltrating the American system. The statements made by the Americans after the Israeli aggression had become flagrant clearly reveal their attitude, he said. This makes us feel that they have come to realize that the world will no longer accept the various excuses that have been given in the past about Israel's security.

Dr Yamani added that he feels that the Arab stand is a solid one. He added further that the adoption by the EEC member countries of an honorable stand today on the side of the Arabs would pressure the United States and force it to realize the dimensions of the danger caused by implicating its superpower name in unfavorable situations and that the Zionist entity is using its arms for purposes other than self-defense--indeed these arms are being used to attack secure people without any justification.

Speaking of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council, Dr Yamani said that it is an experiment on the right course, adding: We want to talk to the world in one language and coordinate our economic, development and political programs. While the world is moving toward blocs, as we can see from the African unity, the Asian unity and the European unity, it would be shameful for us to move toward division. Dr Yamani affirmed that the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council is not directed against anyone--on the contrary, it is an experiment within the framework of the Arab nation and will be a source of support for every progressive or cultural move within the Arab nation. The council's member countries, he said, will continue their programs of cooperation with other Arab countries and with Third World countries.

PRESS CONDEMNS U.S. ARMS SUPPLIES TO ISRAEL

LD041526 Riyadh SPA in English 1211 GMT 4 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 4 Jul (SPA)--Commenting on the decision of the Reagan administration to deliver on July 17 the suspended F-16 jet fighters to Israel, AL-JAZIRAH noted it was not at all "a surprise." The paper described the decision as a "clear fraudulent and cunning decision" that did not take into account the feelings of the Arab nation. "It is an unjustified action to back the Zionist enemy even after its treacherous aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations" the paper added.

AL-JAZIRAH regretted the Reagan administration's failure in understanding the positive Arab stands and their well-known sincere desire in achieving a fair peace in the Middle East and their will to cooperate with the Western countries and the U.S.A. in all fields. "The experience of the Arab world and its ability to challenge difficulties has been the valuable assets of the Arabs that has enabled them to go ahead with their struggle and confront any aggression imposed upon them," the paper added.

AL-MADINA said the U.S. weapons of destruction that have been delivered and used by Israel against the Palestinians have caused great damages to the Palestinian people that have surpassed [word indistinct] times that Nazi destruction of the Jews. The paper observed in the face of such heavy losses the Palestinian people have the right to be compensated first by return to their homeland and secondly by the compensation of material and psychological damages suffered by their generations.

UAE

VAN DER KLAAUW DENIES INDEPENDENT INITIATIVE

JN021103 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 2 Jul (QNA)--In statements published here today, Mr Van der Klaauw, Netherlands foreign minister, denied the existence of an independent European initiative for solving the Middle East issue. He said: Europe cannot be independent from Camp David. Furthermore, Europe has neither the right nor the power to lay down an independent European initiative to solve the Middle East crisis without U.S. help.

The Netherlands minister, whose term as president of the EEC Council of Ministers ended the day before yesterday, added: Europe must be an honest broker and this is what it is trying to do. He pointed out that Europe cannot, as the Arabs believe, exert pressure on Israel, adding that all Europe can do is convince the United States to contribute to solving the Middle East problem.

In his statements to the paper AL-KHALIJ, published in the UAE, Mr Van der Klaauw expressed the belief that solving the Middle East problem can be achieved through a meeting between Palestinians and Israelis, who would solve their problems. He added: However, the two sides refuse to do this, which is why it is impossible to solve the problem at present.

YAR

PFLP-GC'S AHMAD JIBRIL SEES PRESIDENT SALIH

JN021759 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at his office at the army headquarters this afternoon Brother Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-General Command. Talks centered on bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abdallah al-Halali, secretary general of the General Federation of Civil Cooperation for Development.

[San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic at 1700 GMT on 3 July adds: "Brother Ahmad Jibril, PFLP-General Command secretary general, and his delegation left San'a' today at end of a visit of a few days to the country during which he met several state officials."]

AL-BAZ VIEWS AS-SADAT'S U.S. VISIT, SINAI FORCE

NC031326 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz has said that Egypt is currently preparing for President Anwar as-Sadat's meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on 5 August and that the discussions between the two presidents will concentrate on the Middle East question and bilateral relations.

He said: It is not contemplated at present to convene a tripartite summit conference, but that if Presidents as-Sadat and Reagan consider such a conference necessary, than such a conference would be a push for the autonomy negotiations.

In a statement to radio correspondent Hamdi Jawhar, Al-Baz added that in the first half of the current month of July, an agreement for setting up a multinational force in Sinai will be signed, and that when this is done all the necessary preparations and arrangements for a complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai would have been completed. He said that there are still some technical points over which agreement has not been reached, but that contacts are currently taking place to reach an agreement. He emphasized that Egypt will have complete sovereignty over Sinai.

TEXT OF AS-SADAT SPEECH IN KAFR ASH-SHAYKH 1 JUL

NC011420 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1142 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text of speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat at the Governorate Building in the city of Kafr ash-Shaykh--live in a linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters: I thank God Almighty, who has gathered us at this place and this time when we are preparing to receive the month of Ramadan. [applause] I thank God for enabling us to hold this meeting. As I have told you, we are preparing to receive the month of Ramadan. In the meantime we are preparing, with God Almighty's help, to reap the fruit of our sufferings.

We celebrated the inauguration of the polyester factory at the beginning of this week. You have heard me say that we are proceeding along the right path and direction. This factory produces cloth which will contribute to the prosperity of the broad base of our people--not only for a minority or a certain class, but for the broad base of our people. This polyester will ease the burden of the broad base of our people, who will enjoy the world's most modern tastes. This happened at the beginning of this week. We are meeting here at the end of this week to celebrate the inauguration of a beet-sugar plant for the first time in Egypt's history. We have so far been depending on sugarcane in the production of sugar.

As one of the brothers before me said, sugarcane irrigation consumes a large quantity of water, which might reach 13,000, 14,000 or 15,000 cubic meters annually, whereas, as the brother before me said, much less water is required to irrigate beets. For the first time in the history of Egypt, we are today inaugurating the first production plant for beet sugar. As previous speakers pointed out, the land here, which used to be swamps, now teems with vegetation and growth and will change the standard of living and all the problems that this governorate encountered, as well as contribute to easing burdens all over Egypt.

As I have told you, brothers and sisters, we are now reaping, by the grace of God, the fruits of all past sufferings. A week ago, as I told you, we inaugurated the polyester factory. Today, at the end of the week, we have come to inaugurate the sugar plant. If I had the time, I would have inaugurated a new project every week this year, covering Egypt from one end to the other. [applause]

Last year, we accomplished that masterpiece, the digging of the tunnel--which was the first phase of widening and deepening the Suez Canal and which culminated in a great success, as you have already heard.

Perhaps you heard me in 1972 when I was trying to get hold of $1 million. I was looking for $1 million for one whole week. Following the accomplishment of the first project in the Suez Canal last December, the canal's revenues are estimated to reach $1.2 billion and $200 million by this year's end--by the will of God. [applause]

As I told you, if I had the time from now until the end of the year, I would inaugurate a major project every week, irrespective of whether the project were in a state of completion or semi-completion. The sugar factory which we will inaugurate today will not yet operate at full production capacity. Production will rise gradually until it attains full production capacity. At any rate, it has already started to work and it is already contributing its share to the production of sugar and to rebuilding society here, so it can be on a par with Egyptian standards.

Many cement projects have already been completed. Millions of tons of cement have already been added to our cement production. By the will of God, I will inaugurate the fertilizer projects after the month of Ramadan. The same goes for petroleum. God Almighty wants to tell us and to tell others that he is supporting us. [applause]

I have just been telling you about 1972--when I was looking for $1 million so that I could send it to the World Bank and avoid Egypt being declared bankrupt because it could not repay its loans. God knows that Egypt did not withhold the payments. We simply did not have the means to repay them. As proof of this, I spent 1 week gathering $1 million in order to send them to the World Bank so that Egypt would not be declared bankrupt. When I summoned the National Security Council on the 5th of Ramadan in 1973--that is, 5 days before the October war, you heard me say that I had warned the National Security Council that our economy had dipped below zero level. However, this never prevented us from starting our battle a mere 5 days later.

Thank God our predicament is over, now that all of these projects I told you about are nearing completion and are about to start production. But many of these projects have already started. However, I did not have the time to inaugurate them. However, by the will of God, I will visit them after Ramadan. [applause]

Today, I want to tell you that one of the most magnificent benefits given to us by God Almighty was when He told us and told all of our neighboring Arab brethren who wanted to stifle Egypt's economy and isolate Egypt--that His Grace has given us His blessings and His benefits--foremost among which, and the most magnificent of which, is the Egyptian man himself; this is God's greatest benefit to us. Then there are the accomplishments of the Egyptian man despite all the challenges we faced during the previous phases. Thus, the Egyptian man stood up in order to build and to transcend difficulties until God Almighty told us and the others that His hands cover our hands and He bestowed on us that blessing called petroleum so that for its supply we do not need anyone--except God. [applause]

They believed that they could isolate Egypt, but they only succeeded in isolating themselves from Egypt. We have heard them speaking since the raid on the Iraqi reactor and shouting that Arabs without Egypt have lost all their strength. We have not severed our relations with anyone. It is they who severed relations with us. We have not isolated them, but they have isolated themselves. Events have taken a turn. Iraq, which used to export 3.5 million barrels of petroleum and get millions of dollars in revenue, is today borrowing [ya'khudh] approximately a $1 billion monthly from the Gulf states.

Events have taken a turn. This is Iraq, where they met and tried to isolate Egypt, stifle Egypt's economy and tamper with everything. They have done nothing other than isolate themselves. It has become clear to them that Egypt without them can do everything and that without Egypt they can never do anything. [applause]

Before that, when our sons fought at the canal and crossed it, taking not only Egypt but their Arab nation from humiliation and disgrace to glory and dignity, when they crossed the canal, the world classified the Arab nation as the sixth power in the world.

Our sons crossed over with their Arab nation, and for the first time the price of one barrel of oil went up from $3 to more than $32--that is, more than 11 or 12 times. Nevertheless, they adopted resolutions in Baghdad to strangle Egypt economically. We were not strangled. But events have taken a turn. For those who produced oil--who unjustly and insolently thought that money is everything--the moment came when oil production was suspended and the revenue stopped. But the devotion and sacrifice of Egypt's sons never stopped.

At the darkest moments--at the darkest moments we were building and digging through the rock with our fingernails. We were looking for one dollar until we were able--through Egypt's sacrifice and the Egyptian man's--to overcome all these difficulties. We were able to overcome these difficulties through the projects accomplished and blessed by God, and we were no longer in need of anyone. Our position, will and decision have been fortified. We never gave up dignity. The Almighty God has blessed us not only with money but with his overflowing love, acceptance and goodness. Almighty God has blessed us with this homeland, this country, this income, this development, and we no longer are in need of anyone. Nor do we rejoice in the misfortunes of others. [applause]

Their coffers were overflowing. Their wealth increased twelvefold or thirteenfold, but we have asked nothing and will ask nothing.

In 1973, as I have told you, our economy was below zero. Whenever I mention this, some around me try to tell me not to raise this issue. I never agree. I speak about this matter because, after having a below zero economy, the day came when we inflated their coffers and increased their wealth more than twelvefold. Despite this, our heads remained in the sky while we were suffering and trying to feed our people, complete the construction and solve our people's problems. We suffered, but none of them felt that it was us who inflated their coffers by the blood of our sons. We have asked nothing and we will never ask for anything. God Almighty has given us enough. However, I said that our economy was below zero and this is a fact. It is also a fact when I say that today, praise be to God, we no longer need anybody. This is also a fact and a great blessing by God Almighty. [applause]

After all this they might perhaps realize that money never makes anything. It does not make history. Money does not set values for a noble people. Money does not turn a depraved man into a man of values. Never. Money comes and goes but values remain. During the darkest hours, when we were suffering from lack of money, we felt that we were rich with values and with the spirit of this people, their nobility and tolerance. We suffered from an economic crisis but we never suffered from a moral crisis. [applause] As I have told you, money comes and goes but values, ethics and nobility remain.

After their coffers were filled they said that they were going to help Egypt. They announced $2 billion of aid. They first asked for an IMF guarantee and later asked for a guarantee by another bank. They delayed handing over the aid. You have heard me say that a day came when we paid 70,000 pounds sterling every sunrise as additional interest on delayed payments. This continued for many months. I sent them messages telling them: When you announced the $2 billion of aid, they [the debtors] began the countdown on when they were supposed to take back their debts. I have to pay 70,000 pounds sterling each sunrise, not as a part of the debt, but as interest on the debt, which remains intact.

Depsite this, today, when God Almighty has enabled us to dispense with them, we do not rejoice over their misfortune, nor do we disavow them. On the contrary, in the three battles of which I have spoken to you and your brothers before you--our present battles of building peace, prosperity and democracy--in all these battles we have never denied our Arab or Islamic responsibility.

In the building of peace, what is between us and Israel today? There is nothing. All of you know that next April, 1982, Israel will, God willing, evacuate the remaining quarter of Sinai and withdraw to the international border. [applause] We have no problem.

What do we do--what is the problem, or what do we do regarding the building of peace now? Because we have a historical Arab and Islamic responsibility, we will never disavow this responsibility, despite the ingratitude of the others.

We will never disavow Jerusalem. [applause] "Glory to God who did take his servant for a journey by night from the sacred mosque to the farthest mosque, whose precincts we did bless." [Koranic verse] We will never disavow it. We will never disavow the Palestinian issue, because we, in our Arab nation, whether they like it or not, are leaders of our Arab nation by virtue of history, predestination and fate. We will never disavow it. What we are trying to do today in building peace is to establish a comprehensive peace in the area and not a peace between Egypt and Israel alone. We want to establish a comprehensive peace. [applause]

In dealing with the Palestinian problem in the Camp David agreement and in what we are doing now we have not dealt with the essence of the problem at all, because the only party entitled to discuss the essence of the Palestinian problem is the Palestinians themselves. What we tried to do in the second Camp David agreement on autonomy was to end the Israeli occupation, end the unlimited time of Israeli occupation, end the Israeli military government and the Israeli civilian rule, set 5 years for the Palestinians to decide their future by themselves and give them the right to veto or object to anything they do not like. These are the provisions of the second Camp David agreement on autonomy. We have proven our qualifications. We have proven our loyalty to our responsibility and that we uphold the trust. Despite all their actions we have never counteracted them. We shall be loyal to our responsibility, as we have always been throughout our history.

We have not and will not speak about the substance of the Palestinian problem because it is the Palestinians themselves who must speak. You have heard me say that the moment the Palestinians proclaim the formation of a provisional government Egypt will be the first to recognize this government. Despite all the unimportant persons, particularly the Palestinians, this will remain an Egyptian commitment.

It would have been possible for us--and we have proven that we can uphold the trust--to discuss the Palestinian problem. But we did not and will not discuss it and we did not sign on behalf of the Palestinians or the Arabs at Camp David. We signed the first part of the Camp David accords on behalf of Egypt and the Sinai. In the second part, concerning Palestinian autonomy, we signed for the termination of the Israeli occupation, and the Israeli military government when the outcome of the autonomy elections becomes known. The unlimited occupation was limited to only 5 years, during which time the Palestinians will rule themselves under full autonomy and decide their future, before the end of these 5 years. This is what we signed at Camp David. But none of them has read it. It is regrettable that to this moment many of our Arab brothers speak out while they have not yet read the Camp David accords.

You have heard me say that Al-Qadhdhafi's cousin came here 5 months ago. I asked him: What is your opinion about the Camp David agreement? He answered: We have no objection to the first part of the Camp David agreement relating to the Sinai and the peace treaty, because it involves an Egyptian and Arab territory and no one can cast doubt on the regaining of territory.

I said: What is your objection then? He answered that they objected to the second part relating to autonomy. I told him: Did you read it? He answered: Yes, we have read it. I said: What is precisely your objection? He answered: This is a question that concerns all the Arabs, but you in Egypt have assumed responsibility for this question without consulting the Arabs. I said: Then you have not read the Camp David agreement and neither has Al-Qadhdhafi read it. What I thought has happened.

None of them has read the Camp David agreement. In the second Camp David agreement pertaining to Palestinian autonomy we did not speak for the Palestinians or the Arabs. We did not discuss the Palestinian question because, as I announced and declared, we agreed at my meeting with Carter and Begin--the three of us agreed that none of us can speak for the Palestinians and that the only one who has this right is the Palestinians themselves. What was the result and what did we agree upon? We agreed on ending the Israeli occupation.

What we agreed at Camp David was that the moment the elections pertaining to autonomy are concluded, Israeli military rule would be terminated. That is the exact text. The transitional period would be 5 years. After 3 of those 5 years the Palestinians would sit with us and decide their fate. They would also have the right to veto anything they might not be satisfied with. Those were the things that were said at Camp David. After 5 years, Israel would withdraw to security points--and this would not entail occupation because we would be terminating the occupation. Israel would, therefore, withdraw to security points while the detainees are freed from Israeli prisons and detention camps so they can return to their Palestinian kin. That was what we signed at Camp David. We did not speak on behalf of the Arabs, or on behalf of the Palestinians or anyone. Never. They have not read the Camp David agreement to this very day.

As I have told you, despite this and despite their daily pettiness, which is supported by some malicious people and renegades inside Egypt, we will never renounce our historical obligation. Never, never. As far as we are concerned, the battle of building peace will remain that of building a comprehensive peace by resolving the Palestine question. This is Egypt's commitment. [applause]

Concerning the battle of building democracy, you are aware that the democratic base is growing day by day. Every day, our people's security and tranquillity are being strengthened, while the region around us is being shaken by changes, uprisings and events. Some people might believe that what is happening in Iran is cause for malicious joy on our part. Never, by God. Speaking for every Egyptian, we as Egyptian people never rejoice at another's misfortunes. We are a people with a long history and of noble origin. We feel sad for a tragedy such as that which took place in Iran 2 days ago, when 72 persons were buried under rubble. We certainly feel sadness over that because we are a people of noble roots and history.

In the area which surrounds us and which is being racked by changes, uprisings and popular uprisings--such as that going on in Syria--and calamities such as those going on in Lebanon and the events in the Arab Peninsula and the Gulf and South Yemen and all the other events--in the midst of all these events, Egypt remains an island of security, tranquillity and human dignity. We will say to all the others: Despite the petty ones, come to Egypt and you will find human dignity, tranquillity and security. [applause]

The third battle is the battle for prosperity, which is going on today. This battle can never be separated from the battles for peace and for democracy. Never. We would never have known prosperity without peace and democracy. For this, the three battles complement each other. The battle for prosperity is, as I said, the peak of political maturity. We have reached our political maturity.

We are not a police state, a one-party state or a dictatorship. Despite its drawbacks, we have chosen a multiparty system as our method of democracy because this is the soundest system for expressing democracy. We have adjusted our constitution and are now implementing it. As I have told you, we are marching on, because prosperity needs democracy, security and tranquility. Prosperity is the peak of political maturity.

Some malicious people among us still believe they can distort Egypt's reputation by saying that it is still a politically immature country. No, politically we are completely mature, because security, tranquility and human dignity are a mark of democracy and political maturity. We can assert that in this region we are the only country that is enjoying security, tranquillity and human dignity.

Our course must be a course of prosperity, which upholds the dignity of man and which is the peak of political work. When you hear about elections in Israel, for example, or in the United States, Europe or Canada--the societies that we want to model our society after; societies of prosperity, technology, the dignity of man and democracy--well, what are election battles and political work all about in these countries? Are they about arguments and side battles, as in the case of the spiteful among us who are trying to create side battles? Not at all. Political work in these countries that we want to emulate in our building is based on promoting prosperity for man. This is so in Belgium, France, Germany, Britain, Canada, the United States, Norway and Sweden. The question is how to achieve man's prosperity. The struggle between parties hinges on which party can give more prosperity by cutting taxes and by providing a standard of living higher than their present one, bearing in mind that they enjoy the highest standard. Every party seeks to give an even higher standard. Such are the political battles abroad. They are not based on mere arguments, as some among us are trying to do.

We all know that if the Almighty God gets angry with some people he gives them arguments but no work. No, we thank God for his blessing, which he confirmed to us at the end of last year when the Arabs wanted to stifle Egypt's economy. God Almighty bestowed wealth on us from within the land of Egypt. It was as if he were telling all of them that the hand of the Almighty God is in ours. [applause]

Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters, as I have told you, the suffering is over and we are now reaping the fruits, thank God. There is a project waiting to be inaugurated in every part of Egypt. A large number of these projects are already productive, because why should we hold them up until we inaugurate them? No, they have already begun production.

As I have said, this year, God willing, and until we hold our celebrations in Sinai this coming April, we will continue to have projects, landmarks and inspirations on the road to prosperity. This will continue from now until then. The peak celebration will, God willing, be in April. We will then talk about our self-sufficiency in food production after 1984 and solving our two basic problems of food and housing. The new cities will chart Egypt's new map. The agricultural land we are cultivating now is a real challenge, but we have accepted this challenge. All this, as I have told you, is because God Almighty has bestowed upon us the greatest gift, which is the Egyptian human being, with his capabilities, values, history and all the teachings of heaven and God. This Egyptian human being is Egypt's treasure. As long as he is there and as long as he is doing his work with the spirit of the family, Egypt will, God willing, remain lofty.

I pray that God Almighty will soon bring us together again as we continue to build prosperity, security and safety for our people and kinfolk and for our future generations.

May God grant you success and may peace be with you. [applause]

AL-QADHDHAFI ATTEMPT TO CONTACT CAIRO REPORTED

NC060704 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA)--The weekly newspaper MAY today reveals that Libyan Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi made a third attempt to contact Cairo last week. In this attempt, the paper says, Al-Qadhdhafi suggested that indirect talks be held in the first stage between Cairo and Tripoli through the head of a European state who has already agreed to Al-Qadhdhafi's request for mediation between the two countries.

Commenting on this attempt by Al-Qadhdhafi, MAY says that this is the third time that Al-Qadhdhafi tried to establish contact with Egypt. The first two attempts were through his cousin, who met with President as-Sadat twice: once in Mit Abu al-Kawm and once in Paris. The paper wonders: Will Al-Qadhdhafi issue a new statement today denying that he asked the head of a European state to mediate between him and Cairo?

MAY SAYS SHIM'ON PERES WANTS TO VISIT EGYPT

NC260717 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0652 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA)--The weekly newspaper MAY says today that Israeli Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres has asked a number of his Israeli friends to hold contacts with officials in Cairo to set a date for his visit to Egypt, even if it means paying the visit during the current consultations among the various parties. MAY adds that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali is one of the people Peres has asked to meet with. Peres has sent personal messages to this effect.

COMMENTARY ON ISRAELI ELECTIONS, PEACE EFFORTS

NC031636 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary: "The Area's Peace Is Attached to the Responsibilities of All Sides"]

[Text] A new phase of peace negotiations is supposed to start among Egypt, Israel and the United States after the final results of the Israeli elections are known and a new government is formed to take part in the work for achieving full autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Commenting on the preliminary results of the Israeli elections, Egypt has emphasized that what concerns it is the formation of a strong Israeli Government capable of continuing the negotiations and of implementing the provisions of the peace accords. Likewise, the United States has affirmed that President Ronald Reagan's administration is interested in the Camp David accords. It believes that the close Israeli election results between the Likud and Labor Parties will not hinder the discussions on Palestinian autonomy.

The results of the Israeli elections so far are worrying the Israelis themselves regarding the extent of stability that can be achieved for the government that will emerge. Some senior Israeli officials believe that it will be necessary to hold new general elections in Israel in a year's time. In fact, the Israeli Government's ability to confront its responsibilities consistent with the peace climate was doubted even before the Israeli elections were held. This doubt was increased by the recent actions of the Likud government, represented in the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. It is clear that the climate created by the attack returns the area to the pre-peace situation of chaos, terrorism and disdain of the will of the people.

U.S. officials have admitted that the raid on the Iraqi reactor will cost the U.S. administration much time before it can regain the Arabs' confidence as a power capable of resolving conflicts in the Middle East peacefully.

In our view, the peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Middle East can primarily be achieved by the parties' commitment to their responsibilities in this respect and the extent of their ability to shoulder these responsibilities. In this connection, we and the Arabs wonder about the U.S. responsibility toward the Israeli actions impeding peace and whether the United States can put pressure on Israel if it continues such actions.

We also question Israel's commitment to peace, and we demand that it abide by the requisites of peace as Egypt has been doing. Egypt rejects any measures that will add further obstacles in the way of peace and holds the Israeli leadership, whatever its identity may be, historically responsible toward its people and toward all peoples in the area by sincerely and responsibly committing itself to achieving a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East--a peace based on the recognition that what is a right to all peoples cannot be denied to the Palestinian people.

While awaiting the formation of the new Israeli Government, we hope that this government will be capable of continuing the peace process and of implementing the related accords in letter and spirit. We believe that a weak government that is not up to its responsibility will in fact be an obstacle in the road to peace.

AL-JUMHURIYAH VIEWS ISRAELI ELECTIONS DEADLOCK

NC030926 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 3 Jul 81

[From the Press Review]

[Text] On the Israeli elections, AL-JUMHURIYAH expresses the belief that the equal number of votes gained by the principal parties in Israel, namely, the Labor Party and the Likud bloc, is a precise expression of the balance of Israeli thought now, after the October war and the peace initiative. The paper adds: The Israeli raid on the Iraqi atomic reactor, the process of instigating feelings of war and the attitudes of terror which accompanied it have not succeeded in fully deciding the election campaign in Begin's favor. This means that the inclinations toward extremism, fanaticism and aggression, which had in the past dominated Israeli society and thought, are no longer their primary and only incentives.

The paper adds: On the contrary, the campaign linked to peace, which Peres had led, has succeeded in gaining for the Labor Party one more seat the Likud bloc held. The paper continues: This means that the seed of peace planted by the Egyptian initiative has begun to take root in the Israeli mind and that the desire for peace has become a sufficient factor, with at least half of Israeli society giving its vote to the ones who promise a better position toward the peace process.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 2-5 JUL

Communique No 386

JN021743 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Communique No 386 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 July 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious armed forces hit the forces of the ignorant racist Persians hard in the operational sectors last night and today, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. A radar station was destroyed in the Iranian zone opposite Panjwin.
B. Our forward units clashed with enemy infantry formations and charlatan Khomeyni guards in the Nowsud area. A fiery battle ensued, as a result of which the enemy sustained grave losses in life and equipment, including 84 dead, whose bodies are still laying opposite the positions of one of our forward units.
C. One vehicle carrying soldiers was destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
D. Two vehicles, carrying soldiers and the other guards of charlatan Khomeyni, were destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
E. Three were killed in the Mehran area.
F. One gun and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Dezful area.
G. Three were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the Shush area.
H. Two excavators were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
I. Four were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
J. One was killed and one infantry position and one observation post were destroyed in the Abadan area.

Thus, total known enemy losses area: 95 killed and 2 infantry positions, 4 vehicles, 1 gun, 2 excavators, 1 stockpile of hardware, 1 radar station and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Four martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle and one mortar were damaged.
C. This afternoon the enemy shelled Basra with a heavy caliber gun from the Abadan approaches. Two were martyred and four others were wounded as a result. All are civilians.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 July 1981

Communique No 387

JN031636 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jul (INA)--Our valiant armed forces inflicted grave losses on the Iranian regime's forces during their military activities yesterday evening and today.

Communique No 387, issued a short while ago by the Armed Forces General Command, put known enemy losses at 343 dead and 8 infantry positions, 2 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 2 guns, 1 excavator, 3 stockpiles of hardware, 3 observation posts and 13 vehicles destroyed. The communique put Iraqi losses at 19 martrys in all sectors and 2 vehicles, 1 gun and 1 mortar damaged.

The text of the communique is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The cavaliers of the Arab nation, Iraq's valiant soldiers, continue to defend their land and dignity against the aggression and arrogance of the Magian Persian regime. With the first day of holy Ramadan and with the duration of 10 months in our sacred war, our armed forces are more resolved and capable of fighting the ignorant enemy until he recognizes our legitimate rights in our land and waters. The outcome of our armed forces' activities yesterday evening and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. During their fiery battle yesterday in the Nowsud area, our armed forces killed well over 310 Iranians and destroyed 5 vehicles in addition to those indicated in our previous communique.
B. Seven were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
C. Three were killed and three infantry positions and one vehicle were destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
D. Three were killed in the Mimak area opposite our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
E. One was killed and one gun was destroyed in the Mehran area.
F. One was killed and one infantry position, one armored personnel carrier, five vehicles and three observation posts were destroyed in the Shush area.
G. One excavator and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area. Our combat units removed two serviceable Chieftain tanks left by the enemy in previous battles in the no-man's land of the same area.
H. One stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
I. One of our forward units raided enemy positions in the Abadan area, killing 13 and destroying 1 gun. Our units also killed five Iranians and destroyed three infantry positions, two vehicles and one stockpile of hardware in the same area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 343 dead and 8 infantry positions, 2 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 13 vehicles, 2 guns, 1 excavator, 3 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 19 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles, one gun and one mortar were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 July 1981

Communique No 388

JN041646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jul (INA)--In the past 24 hours, the Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted fresh losses on the Persian enemy, put at 28 killed and various war materiel destroyed. The text of Communique No 388 issued by the Armed Forces General Command is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One armored personnel carrier destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
B. Three killed in the Mimak region in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
C. Three killed and one self-propelled fieldgun destroyed in the Dezful region.
D. Three infantry positions, two vehicles and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Shush region.
E. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations, with various weapons, in front of their positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region and forced them to retreat after killing 18 and destroying 1 tank and 3 vehicles, 1 a fuel tanker. One stockpile of hardware was also destroyed in the same region.
F. Four killed and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Abadan region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 28 killed and 3 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 5 vehicles, 1 fieldgun, and 5 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses: Nine martyrs in all sectors.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 July 1981

Communique No 389

JN051634 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jul (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces have killed 51 Iranians and destroyed 1 tank, 2 infantry positions, 8 vehicles, 1 gun, 3 excavators and 2 stockpiles of hardware. The text of Communique No 389 issued tonight by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on the Iraqi forces' military activities during the past 24 hours is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious armed forces continued to hit hard the racist ignorant forces in the theater of operations last night and this morning with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One of our combat units attacked enemy positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, killing 24. Our units also killed eight Iranians and destroyed three vehicles and one stockpile of hardware in the same area.
B. One was killed and one tank was destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
C. Two were killed and one vehicle and one gun were destroyed in the Dezful area.
D. Two were killed and one infantry position, one vehicle and one excavator were destroyed in the Shush area.
E. One vehicle and one excavator were destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
F. Using various types of weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan area, killing 13 and destroying 1 infantry position, 2 vehicles and 1 excavator.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 51 killed and 2 infantry positions, 1 tank, 8 vehicles, 1 gun, 3 excavators and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Nine martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles and two mortars damaged.
C. Using heavy field artillery, the enemy shelled the town of Basra this morning from Abadan. One civilian was martyred as a result of the shelling.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 July 1981

RAMADAN DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION

JN031013 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jul (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council [RCC] and first deputy prime minister, has affirmed Iraq's desire for open dealings with the Soviet Union that would include all fields and in which common interests would be taken into consideration.

In a press statement here today, Mr Ramadan described the results of his visit to Moscow last month as a positive step forward in the development of Iraqi-Soviet relations.

He said: It is a step that is part of the current reality, international circumstances and the circumstances of the Soviet Union itself. It is a step that is much better than the stagnation we were in.

He pointed out that Iraqi-Soviet relations suffered from stagnation during the past period, saying: This did not take place following the war with Iran. Rather, it began before the war. On our side, we did not react to some stands that would lead to a conflict between us and the Soviet Union and that would be difficult to take or difficult to mitigate the conflict's repercussions.

Mr Ramadan stated that the Soviet leadership's desire to maintain and develop bilateral relations, which was conveyed by the chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign and Economic Relations during his visit to Baghdad last April, was welcomed by the Iraqi leadership, which then decided on Ramadan's visit to Moscow for comprehensive talks on bilateral relations in all fields.

He stated that the results we achieved during the visit constitute a positive step forward, a step which will be a premise for bigger steps.

He added that we have agreed to increase the size of bilateral trade exchange and dealt with some of the problems encountering the projects being implemented in Iraq. He said that we also exchanged viewpoints on the most important issues surrounding the Arab region and the possibilities of cooperation in new fields in which we have never cooperated. He pointed out that all this constitutes a step forward, adding that this is not the end in itself but can be considered a beginning of steps that will reach the desired goal.

On the continuation of technological cooperation between Iraq and France following the Zionist attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations, Mr Ramadan said: There is an agreement between the two countries. If France continues to cooperate in this field, we, naturally, have the same desire.

He stressed that Iraq will not be restricted in its cooperation and activities in the fields of scientific research and nuclear energy. Rather, he pointed out, Iraq will cooperate with any side that desires and is prepared to cooperate in all these fields.

He pointed out that Iraq's cooperation with the former French administration achieved a lot, saying: If the new regime in France has the same desire, we will certainly find that our cooperation will increase along the same line.

HUNGARIAN PAPER MAGYAR HIRLAP INTERVIEWS RAMADAN

AU301745 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Jun 81 p 2

[Viktor Palfi interview in Baghdad--date not given--with Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq--"The Security Council Resolution is Unsatisfactory"]

[Excerpt] [Question] How does the Iraq Govermnent appraise the UN Security Council debate on the Israeli terror attack and its relevant resolution?

[Answers] International public opinion has almost unanimously condemned the Israeli act and showed understanding for our country's justified position. Thus, we are satisfied with the reaction of international public opinion and that also applies to the Security Council debate, in which not even Israel's friends could find an excuse for the sneak attack, an act riding roughshod over international law against an object that serves peaceful purposes. However, we do not regard the Security Council resolution as satisfactory. Moral condemnation of the Zionist state should have been bolstered by effective sanctions. It is also true that we did not expect more from the Security Council because it was clear that in case of a tougher draft resolution the United States, Israel's principal patron, would not have hesitated to use its veto. Still, we are grateful to the countries that have condemned the Israeli aggression and assumed solidarity with us.

[Question] It seems that the defense of the nuclear reactor was not satisfactory and that if it is rebuilt one can expect further Israeli attacks. Are you taking some steps to more effectively defend this highly significant and valuable object?

[Answer] We will continue the construction of the reactor. We know that the Israelis will again try to destroy it, but that is not going to stop us. Thus far, we accorded to the nuclear reactor protection consistent with that of an object serving peaceful purposes. However, we have learned our lesson from the present raid and will protect it more effectively from now on. Next time the enemy will not be able to withdraw unpunished.

[Question] What were the results of the talks that you conducted recently with Soviet leaders in Moscow?

[Answer] They were very useful talks. We have made progress in every area. Our cooperation with the Soviet Union is of a strategic nature and, in view of this, we strove to deepen it. We will take further joint steps in the political, economic and other areas, because we believe that we have not nearly exhausted our potential for cooperation. The friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries, which makes further development of mutually beneficial relations possible, provides a framework for this.

[Question] What impact could the struggle for power underway in Iran have on the military conflict with Iraq and a political settlement of that conflict? (This discussion took place prior to Iranian President Bani-Sadr's replacement--ed.)

[Answer] We do not clearly see what is happening in Tehran. However, one thing is certain: For various reasons, none of the rivals desire a peaceful settlement of the conflict because they are interested in a continuation of the war. We can only hope that, eventually, power will come into the hands of responsible persons in Iran, persons with whom one can negotiate, because there is no one to negotiate with at the moment. For our part, we are prepared to make peace if the other side abolishes the reasons initiating the war. It seems, however, that the Tehran regime needs a great deal of time....

[Question] During my visit to the southern sector of the front, an officer said in Khorramshar (its Arab name is Mohamara) that "Mohamara will remain an Arab city forever." What is the government's official position in that respect?

[Answer] That was a soldier's private opinion. Mohamara and its outskirts used to be, in fact, Arab land, but they came under Persian rule later. Our government does not wish to make negotiations on the existing disputed issues with our eastern neighbor subject to preconditions. We hope such negotiations will take place sooner or later.

[Question] What sort of a military organization is the People's Army, whose commander in chief you are? Is it a party militia or an all-people's defense organization?

[Answer] The People's Army was established at the beginning of the sixties as the militia of the Ba'th Party, the leading political force of our country. However, its all-people's character has become increasingly predominant as time went by. The soldiers of the People's Army are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the regular army at the front and giving a good account of themselves. The Ba'th Part controls the People's Army command and this force is a fundamental pillar of our system.

[Question] How do you appraise Hungarian-Iraq relations?

[Answer] We are very satisfied with our relations. We are gratified to acknowledge that the Hungarian Government and the country's public opinion resolutely condemned the Israeli sneak attack and assured us of their friendship. The talks I conducted with Premier Gyorgy Lazar and other Hungarian leaders in March in Budapest were extremely useful. Great prospects have opened for our cooperation. We greatly appreciate the Hungarian premier's efforts to that end and expect him in Baghdad, to continue our mutually fruitful dialogue.

SADDAM HUSAYN INTERVIEWED BY KUWAITI PAPER

JN041305 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Jul (GNA)--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has denounced the recent bombings in Kuwait. In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' published today, the Iraqi president denied that Iraq has been sheltering the perpetrators of the explosions and said: It is inconceivable that Iraq would do anything to encourage or intentionally shelter anybody who attempts to harm Kuwait, especially its security. The president added: Since the beginning of the war, I have been mainly concerned with its affairs. This is a legitimate question, but I do not say that the war has been my only concern.

Saddam Husayn pointed out that the perpetrators of the bombings in Kuwait are in Iraq and that they are Palestinians. Iraq, he said, is ready to respond to whatever the Kuwaiti officials decide concerning these persons.

On the question of the border problem between Kuwait and Iraq, the Iraqi president stressed his country's concern over this issue and pointed out the importance of reaching a solution, especially in view of the Iraqi-Iranian war. The president affirmed his country's readiness to solve the Kuwaiti-Iraqi border problem "even in the current circumstances through which Iraq is passing."

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Iraqi president affirmed Iraq's endeavors for peace and its readiness to reach a peaceful and just solution and said: Iraq has shown readiness for peace. It also has shown its desire for a truce during holy Ramadan, but this has been foiled by Iranian inflexibility. The president said that the war will inevitably end and, God willing, we will get our rights. There is not a fixed time we can think of but the war will have to end and Iran must clearly understand that the continuation of fighting will threaten Iran more than the Iranian leaders imagine.

The Iraqi president has described the Gulf Cooperation Council as a good idea. He expressed hope that relations among the Gulf states will develop for the better so that the Gulf states will not be a tender morsel for others.

On Iraqi-Libyan relations, the Iraqi president said: We desire that relations between us should return to normal, but after the Libyans have changed their stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The Iraqi president also dealt with the Palestinian problem and affirmed the need for unifying the Palestinian organizations so that they can be under one leadership with the same spirit.

PARIS REPORTS REQUEST FOR CONTINUED NUCLEAR HELP

LD040328 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Iraq has just officially asked France to continue its cooperation with Baghdad in the nuclear field. Iraq is pleased with results obtained in the technological field with the last government and if the current government continues this cooperation Baghdad will receive the initiative favorably.

USSR TO BUILD TELECOMMUNICATIONS STATION

JN021702 Baghdad INA in English 1650 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA)--An ID. one million (U.S. dollars, 3.4 million approx.) telecommunication station will be built here according to a contract signed here today with a Soviet company.

The station, due to be completed before convening the non-aligned summit conference scheduled on September 1982, will provide telephone contacts with the socialist and developing countries. It will also provide the exchange of the TV and broadcasting programmes with the socialist and Arab countries. The contract was signed by chairman of Iraqi State Establishment for Post, Telegraph and Telephone and representative of the Soviet Prommash export company.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEAKER CONFERS WITH CUBAN ENVOY

JN021955 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad today received the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad. Means to bolster relations between the two friendly countries and their national assemblies were discussed during the meeting in the service of the two peoples and the world peoples against colonialism, imperialism and Zionism.

The Cuban ambassador conveyed an invitation from the Cuban National Assembly to Na'im Haddad to participate in the 68th Congress of the International Parliamentary Union, which is due to be held in Havana in September.

GAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 5 JUL

JN052112 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2045 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jul (INA)--Gambian Foreign Minister Lamin Kiti Jabang arrived here tonight on a visit of several days to Iraq. The Gambian minister will discuss with his Iraqi counterpart Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and other Iraqi officials bilateral relations, developments in the Arab region and international issues of mutual concern.

AL-WAZZAN MAKES STATEMENT, OPENS ROAD IN BEIRUT

NC021328 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] At 1345 today Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan crossed through the Al-Bastah at-Tahta road toward Sodeco and Bisharah al-Khuri announcing the opening of the road to traffic and pedestrians. He made the following statement:

I have promised the people of the area, particularly the people of Ra's an-Nab', that I will continue to work on their behalf because I wish that they can return to their abandoned homes on the occasion of the beginning of the holy month of Ramadan. Today, I am happy because we have overcome the first obstacle by opening the roadblocks from Al-Basta at-Tahta to Sodeco. This is the first step toward opening all the areas from Sodeco to the museum and then all Lebanese areas.

As I have just gone along the street and passed through all the vacated roadblocks, I hope, as I said in a previous statement, that barriers among hearts will also be lifted so that love will prevail among all the Lebanese people and Lebanon will return to what it has always been, with raised heads and strong with all its sons under the canopy of cedars--not only in one specific area but throughout Lebanon.

AL-WAZZAN COMMENTS ON RA'S AN-NAB' AREA PROBLEMS

NC031709 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today resumed his efforts to tackle the situation in the Ra's an-Nab' area following the step he took yesterday opening the An-Nasirah-Sodeco-Bisharah al-Khuri-Al-Basta at-Tahta road. At 0830 today he received at Government House a joint delegation of the people's council, led by Secretary General Habib Ghanim, and the people's committee of the Ra's an-Nab' area, headed by Dr 'Ali Ghayth. Hadi al-Qays spoke on behalf of the council, thanking the prime minister for his efforts in tackling the problems of the Ra's an-Nab' area.

In answer to proposals regarding the Ra's an-Nab' area, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said:

[Begin recording] We started with Sodeco and we must complete [recording interrupted] thanks from the people of Ra's an-Nab', Ra's Beirut or from the people of any part of this homeland because, in fact, I feel that I am doing a national and humanitarian duty. When I promised you a few days ago in the yard at Al-'Amiliyah College that I would act to solve your problems, I meant to fulfill my promise. I do not want to talk about myself at any time. I am content to say during this holy month that I believe in and uphold all virtues, foremost of which is that a man must keep his word. I try to be honest and, therefore, I have exerted all my efforts to achieve the step that I promised.

I will tell you frankly, my step was confined to starting in Primo. However, my contacts and meetings with the parties concerned here and there dictated that I change my mind and start gradually from Sodeco up to the museum. The issue will not take longer than a few days. If it was not for our daily work, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow and perhaps the day after that, I would devote all my time and efforts to completely opening this sector from Sodeco up to the museum, in 2 or 3 days at most. However, I am content to tell you that we have begun our work and that we will complete it. Owing to your cooperation, I will follow up all issues. I consider myself one of you. I am like one of you and will continue to be, whether or not I am holding a post. [Words indistinct] to tell you the good news not only for Ra's an-Nab' but to every area in Lebanon. [Words indistinct] not for Zahlah alone but for all Lebanon.

Today we laid the first brick in a constructive effort not only for Ra's an-Nab' but for all of Lebanon. You are patriots and humanitarian's and you must feel more with anyone who suffers like you. Our brothers in the steadfast south are suffering like you. You are suffering at this stage and we sympathize with you, with the people of southern Lebanon, Zahlah, Al-'Ayshiyah, the eastern and western parts of Beirut and with every suffering person, because we know that the plot that has buffetted us has plagued our citizens here and there and divided us. Today we want to meet together with love and the meanings of this holy month of Ramadan. We want to fill our hearts with genuine and true spiritual values and humaneness and, God willing, we will all cooperate to achieve this. I will proceed on my way and will not repeat what you have asked for, because your demand is mine. We will continue on this path, as we should, in the name of humaneness and patriotism. [end recording]

ELECTRICITY MINISTER SUBMITS RESIGNATION 3 JUL

NC031016 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] At 1100 today Minister of Water and Electricity Resources Engineer Anwar as-Sabbah met with President Ilyas Sarkis and submitted his resignation from the government. This is in implementation of the Socialist Democratic Party's decision yesterday blaming officials for not giving the south the care and consideration it deserves.

EGYPTIANS REPORTED DETAINED BY SYRIANS IN LEBANON

NC032034 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Security sources are trying to discover the fate of about 30 Egyptians who used to work in the Al-Biqa' area and who tried to leave the area and Lebanon. However, their whereabouts remain unknown. Security sources have informed the Voice of Lebanon that a number of Egyptians are detained in [word indistinct] and are being subjected by the Syrians to harsh investigations.

LEBANON'S BUTRUS MEETS WITH KHADDAM, AL-ASAD

Khaddam Meeting

JN021132 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, received Lebanese Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus in Damascus at 1130 today. Discussion during the meeting dealt with the latest developments in the Lebanese arena.

Fu'ad Butrus arrived in Damascus this morning.

Al-Asad Meeting

JN021648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received in Damascus this afternoon Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. A discussion was held on the Lebanese situation and a review was made of the measures discussed by the Arab followup committee and the ideas which the committee might discuss in its forthcoming meeting at Bayt ad-Din. The president affirmed Syria's desire to continue its efforts to restore stability and peace for the fraternal Lebanese people.

Butrus Comments

NC021705 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam this morning received Foreign Minister Butrus. Their discussions dealt with what is hoped for from the Arab followup committee meeting in Bayt ad-Din this Saturday as well as with the latest developments in Lebanon.

Following the meeting Minister Butrus said in reply to a question that the visit was within the framework of coordinating and exchanging veiws on several matters, some of which will be submitted to the followup committee while others will not. Butrus described his meeting with Minister Khaddam as very useful. He said: The meeting enabled us to study deeply several points and to make the picture clearer.

Asked whether certain problems have been overcome before the Bayt ad-Din meeting, Butrus replied: Perhaps the word problems is out of place. The Lebanese crisis poses more than one problem. If we ignore some of these problems, we will do injustice to facts. He added: I would rather say that we consulted over certain points and that our consultations were useful and fruitful.

On whether it is possible to take further security measures, Butrus said things are contingent on the proper time. Perhaps if we announce certain steps before implementing them they will be impeded. We believe that the root of the problems in Lebanon is political, and that security (?measures) can help solve these problems at the political level. We wish to make progress at the political level because this will greatly help bring about a radical relaxation in the security situation.

In conclusion, Butrus said: I wish that all Lebanese factions would realize that there is no alternative to national accord. What Lebanon has been suffering for 6 years deserves that we concentrate our efforts on achieving national accord.

Foreign Minister Butrus returned from the Syrian capital about an hour ago and immediately went to the Republican Palace to brief President Sarkis on the results of his talks with President al-Asad and Foreign Minister Khaddam.

TISHRIN REJECTS U.S. POLICY ON MIDDLE EAST

JN060753 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 6 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Whirlpool of U.S. Peace" TISHRIN stresses that the Washington rulers believe that they have passed a serious turning point in the Middle East represented by the Israeli escalation of the situation to the brink of disaster and its serious and aggressive military operations against Lebanon, the Palestinian Arab people and Iraq. By having refrained from using the veto in the UN Security Council after foiling the resolution on the imposition of sanctions and having announced that they would delay the delivery of four planes to Israel, those rulers believe they have whitewashed their image on the Arab level and that this has opened the way for them to move in the name of peace to achieve the strategy that General Haig had outlined when he called on the Arabs and Israel to form an alliance to confront what he called the Soviet threat.

TISHRIN adds: The justitfications President Ronald Reagan has put forth to explain the Israeli threats of aggression against Syria and the aggressive Israeli military actions are part of the U.S. concept of what the situation in the Middle East should be and the role that Israel should play given the fact that it would be the most prominent party in the alliance which the United States wants to establish in the region.

The paper stresses that the United States wants the Arabs to forget the threat Israel poses to them and accept its control over the region. Otherwise, it will give Israel a free hand to act militarily against them. Perhaps the latest U.S. announcement that it will provide Israel with more planes and military equipment constitutes a reaffirmation of the U.S. insistence on guaranteeing Israel's superiority over all the Arabs and a gesture of intimidation toward those Arab parties that have hesitated to join the U.S. side and the required alliance.

TISHRIN explains that Richard Allen's statement on the U.S. determination to do whatever possible to remove As-Sadat's regime from its Arab isolation gives an idea of the trend of the U.S. pressures and attempts in the Arab region in the next stage and explains recent Arab interpretations, statements and comments calling for the return of Egypt to the Arab fold without clarifying which Egypt is meant.

The United States has perhaps been encouraged to pursue actions that are hostile to the Arabs and to act in direct and complete oppositions to the Arab nation's interests as a result of the stands of some Arab parties, their secret contacts, their actions in the labyrinths of diplomacy, their reactions characterized by leniency, their bargaining and their refraining from using materi l and moral weapons against Israel's threats and aggressions and against the overt U.S. hostility and enemity. President al-Asad referred to the these stands in his interview with Hungarian television when he said that the struggle against the israeli aggressions and the imperialist attempts to impose hegemony over the region has its requirements and that our differences with others are on this topic. When others say that they are against the Israeli aggression and imperialist hegemony, they do nothing to substantiate their statements. According to our viewpoint, they are doing completely the opposite.

The paper says that under President Hafiz al-Asad Syria has left no room for doubt that it categorically rejects the U.S. stand, that it rejects the Arab homeland becoming a U.S. state and the Mediterranean a U.S. sea. Syria also refuses to ignore the threat that Israel poses to it and to the Arab nation in order to enter an alliance with it against the friend of the Arabs, the Soviet Union.

Concluding TISHRIN says: Under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, Syria will not hesitate to adopt the necessary measures to foil U.S.-Israeli schemes, protect Arab rights and liberate the occupied Arab territories.

PHALANGISTS CALLED ON TO END RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

JN060839 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 6 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In its column "Behind Events" TISHRIN stresses that it has become clear that honest nationalist Lebanese who are committed to the unity of their homeland and people, supported by the Arab nation, will not allow the establishment of a sectarian and racist state similar to Israel on Lebanese territory. They will fight to prevent its establishment and punish those working for its establishment. Therefore, the Phalangist gangs colluding with the Zionist enemy have no choice but to end this dealing forever in a sincere and loyal manner for the sake of the Lebanese homeland and people. Otherwise, they will be facing the consequences they deserve as an isolationsit faction that has agreed to act against a unified Lebanon and against the Arabs everywhere.

The paper says: This faction has been exploiting the Arab differences. It believes that such exploitation will pass unpunished and will place the Syrian initative and the Arab Deterrent Forces in an isolated position that will weaken them. However, the Phalangists' ploy has ended now with the emergence of the unified Arab stand supporting Lebanese legitimacy and the Syrian initiative. This was stated by the Arab followup committee and leaves no doubt that there is not a single Arab who can accept anything less than settling the question of dealing with Israel.

Therefore, the postponement of the Arab followup committee meetings must be understood as a warning and opportunity. Those who are dealing with Israel must choose between Lebanon, the homeland which is supported by the Arabs, as being an indivisible part of the greater Arab homeland and the illusory Lebanon, which is being supported by Israel and the enemies of the Arabs.

It goes without saying that Israel is neither ready nor capable of working for the Phalangists' interests. It goes without saying, too, that the Lebanese and the Syrians, supported by all the Arabs, are ready and capable of protecting Lebanon's territorial integrity, its people and its Arab character. The past years have proved this and those who proved this are now stronger and will remain strong in the future.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES SUPPORT MESSAGE FROM WFTU

JN051340 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a message of appreciation and support from WFTU President Sandor Gaspar on behalf of those participating in the32d session of the WFTU General Council. The message reads as follows:

Those participating in the 32d session of the WFTU General Council in Budapest express their great admiration for the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab Republic under your wise leadership in the face of the great pressures exerted by the imperialist and Zionist forces. The Syrian stand is the cornerstone in the struggle of the Arab people for their just cause and to regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The message reiterates the support of the WFTU for this struggle.

BEGIN CERTAIN HE WILL FORM NEXT GOVERNMENT

TA051235 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] The prime minister said today at the Cabinet session that there is no longer even a shadow of a doubt that the president will charge him with forming the next government. Mr Begin expressed his confidence that he would succeed in forming a coalition before the next Knesset meets for the swearing-in ceremony of the members. He said that the Likud and those who support the greater Israel were victorious in the recent elections, especially in the army. Ministers emerging from the Cabinet session told correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that the prime minister sounded in high spirits. He expressed his confidence that the Tehiya faction would also support the new government, even it if did not join the coalition, and that it would be possible to make an arrangement with Moshe Dayan regarding Telem's support in the next Knesset.

Earlier, correspondent Arye Golan reported that the NRP leader was also seeking to bring Telem into the Likud-led coalition in order to prevent Tami's joining it. Telem is making its participation conditional upon Moshe Dayan's appointment as the head of the ministerial team for autonomy negotiations. Mr Dayan will apparently meet with Mr Begin tomorrow.

Following today's Cabinet session, the prime minister met with Education Minister Zevulun Hammer. Mr Hammer said afterward that he had asked that effort be made to form a national unity government, but failing that the NRP would join a Likud government. Our political correspondent says that the education minister will likely join such a goverment in his present position after his friends convinced him over the weekend to withdraw his intention to leave this post.

At today's Cabinet session the Bet Berl College was granted academic status, and this was presented as a postelection gesture [to the Labor Party, which operates the college].

POST CARRIES DETAILS OF UNOFFICIAL RETURNS

TA061103 Jersualem POST in English 6 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[By Asher Wallfish]

[Text] The Likud's one-seat lead over the Alignment in the 10th Knesset elections seemed unshakeable last night, at 48 seats to 47, with about 1,000 soldiers and sailors votes still unaccounted.

The last votes will be counted tomorrow night and the Presidium of the Central Elections Committee will make its final calculations Wednesday. If all goes well, the full committee will meet on Thursday and the official election results will be published in RESHUMOT, the official gazette, on Friday.

Committee Chairman Justice Moshe Etzioni told the Jerusalem POST last night that all reports concerning results published to date were unofficial and did not originate in the committee.

In the first round of distributing the Knesset seats, the invalid votes plus the votes of all lists failing to cross the 1 percent qualifying threshold were subtracted from the total number of votes. The remainder was then divided by 120 to give the quotient for one seat. Then the votes of each successful list were divided by that quotient to calculate how many seats that list gets in the first round.

The second round distributed the leftover seats which were not shared out in the first round--seven this time.

The leftover seats were distributed by a complicated process known as the "Bader-Ofer process" which normally benefits the larger parties more than the smaller. It gave the Likud two out of the seven leftover seats.

List	Percent	Seats first round	Bader Ofer adds	Seats second round	Votes
Likud	37.08	46	2	48	718,299
Alignment	36.56	46	1	47	708,117
NRP	4.92	6	-	6	95,423
Agudat Yisra'el	3.73	4	-	4	72,322
Hadash	3.32	4	-	4	64,452
Tehiya	2.30	2	1	3	44,677
Tami	2.29	2	1	3	44,431
Telem	1.58	1	1	2	30,576
Shinuy	1.54	1	1	2	29,834
CRM	1.44	1	-	1	27,875
Total votes distributed					1,835,996
Invalid votes and votes for lists which failed					100,710
Total votes cast (not final)					1,936,706
Quotient per seat in first round--15,300					
Seats distributed under Bader-Ofer rules--7					

The Knesset could convene for the first time on Monday, July 20, if all goes according to plan.

This would conform to the clause in the basic law: Knesset, under which the first session falls on the Monday of the second week, following the week of publication in RESHUMOT.

The Likud and Tehiya were jubilant yesterday over the percentage breakdown of soldiers votes.

Soldiers voted for Likud in a ratio 9 percent higher than in the civilian sector. Nearly three times as many soldiers voted for Tehiya, relatively, as old civilians.

This could reflect in part the age of the soldiers who voted and in part the formative influences to which they are exposed.

Voting in IDF
Approximate percentage breakdown
among main lists

Likud	45.8
Alignment	34.1
Tehiya	6.3
NRP	3.0
Telem	2.0
CRM	1.8
Shinuy	1.6
Tami	1.2

PERES INTERVIEWED ON ELECTION RESULTS 2 JUL

TA030955 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Jul 81 p 14

[Interview with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres by Teddy Preuss on 2 July; place not given]

[Text] [Question] Three days after the elections the Labor Party has undoubtedly won the battle but it is not at all certain it won the war. This vagueness casts its shadow over the decisions the Alignment will make. Some believe that it is best to let Herut stew in its own juice and eat the cereals too that Aridor and Begin prepared for those who may replace them. Others believe that a way should be found to form a government so as to prevent Herut from ruling for another term. If the partnership does not prove successful the Alignment will be able to call for new elections. What do you think, Mr Shim'on Peres?

[Answer] We received a mandate from the public to curb the Likud, also from those who are not party members so that we have to try to form a government. This is our duty. This evening I will meet with Dr Burg to discuss the political problems as well as the religious problems. In other parties there are elements politically close to the Alignment and I am confident that the Alignment's political views have a decisive majority in the Knesset. We should check this out and see if it is possible to enjoy a parliamentary majority.

[Question] It is justly or unjustly said that the Likud has won over the oriental communities. If this is so, the path of the Labor movement will be very hard since the demographic inclination will be in Herut's favor.

[Answer] I do not "buy" this. Among Alignment voters there are at least 300,000 over whom Begin wants to spread monopolistic protection. What happened in the elections should not be viewed against a sectarian background, although the Likud did indulge in wild sectarian incitement, but against the background of the dynamics of the elections. Since January there have been several developments that have made things very difficult for us. The first event was a wage hike at the rate of 60 percent filling the citizens' pockets with money. In the economic sphere we then swam against the current and this bribe had a decisive influence on the results.

Second was the missile crisis following the downing of the two helicopters and the "holocaust of the Christians" as well as the other Beginist exaggerations. At the time Begin had a monopoly over the communications media as the conductor of the political contacts and he took advantage of this. The same holds true regarding As-Sadat's visit in Ofira with which Begin wanted to blur his moves in Lebanon. Then we witnessed the bombing of the Iraqi reactor. According to a survey conducted for us, the Likud's advantage over us rose by 20 percent, and do let not Begin tell us that the date of the bombing was not affected by the elections date. Besides, Begin remained without the charismatic ministers who occasionally dared open their mouths against him. The impression thus given is that harmony is prevailing in the government. What did prevail there was the silence of a cemetery without asset. To this one should add remarks made abroad such as Schmidt's which helped Begin appear as the defender and shield of Israel. Add to this still the sectarian incitement and you get the fierce dynamics created against us which obliterated in the people's mind the mischief and misconduct of the government over the 3 and 1/2 years before the beginning of 1981. Begin even made us of the Cabinet meetings as his movement's headquarters. In a meeting with Philip Habib which was shown on television he said that the Likud would win the elections, and in the Cabinet meetings he drew caricatures of his political opponents. If nevertheless we rose about 65 percent, this is then an unparalleled achievement.

[Question] If your words indicate that Herut managed to make people forget its misconduct lately then the Alignment has gravely failed in the information campaign.

[Answer] You talk as if we lost the elections. Please remember that we received nearly 50 seats. It appears that the public has not forgotten and we did not let it forget these facts.

[Question] You mentioned the wage hikes and the elections economy. Earlier you sharply attacked Hurvitz' policy. Later Aridor emerged with his gifts and did as it were what the Alignment and the Histadrut demanded of Hurvitz. In the course of the elections campaign your commentators remained deflated and indeed, in the economic sphere you almost did not argue with Herut.

[Answer] We raised arguments but the public wanted the money, not our arguments. From here onward the way was open to Begin to divert the argument to the political sphere and he surprised us there. It seems we built up the dam in one place and the flood came surging in another. We had to exhibit a large degree of campaign flexibility to stem the flood and close the hole that was moved over from the economic to the political sphere.

[Question] You listed points and events that acted in Begin's favor. Were there no points that worked for the Alignment such as 'Arafat's declaration that Begin is an asset for the Arabs of Meridor's "discoveries" [in the field of energy] for the res[illegible] Israel and the world?

[Answer] This had only a marginal influence. More influential, and negatively so, was our lack of attractiveness in the beginning of the elections campaign. This was corrected in the last days when ranks were united and all personal disputes forgotten. I was very happy and relieved when one morning Yitzhaq Rabin called me and said we should draw a line on the past and cooperate in order to stop the Likud and that he is a party to all responsibility. The closing of ranks helped. In my opinion this is an asset for the future. All our people understand that personal sentiments should be left aside in the face of practical, matter-of-fact considerations and I am very pleased with the harmony prevailing in the party.

[Question] You spoke of "lack of attractiveness" in the beginning of the campaign. Is this not an accusation you level at yourself since you are after all the leader of the team that should have outlined things and created a united front?

[Answer] With all due modesty I think I did more than anybody else in the Labor movement to create a united front and we finally succeeded in this. I do not think that anybody else could have been more successful.

[Question] In the election campaign, it seems to me, there were two periods. First, when all sorts of professionals appeared, the information campaign was on the Herut's level. It was exactly when "dilettantes" such as Musa Harif, 'Amos 'Oz and S. Yizhar enlisted in the campaign that a favorable change occurred. Were you not erroneous to neglect the ideology which distinguishes the Labor Party from Herut?

[Answer] I join in with all the compliments you conferred on the above and others as well as all the volunteers who joined our campign. However, as I have already said we were thrown a bit out of balance due to the transfer of focus from the economic to the political sphere. However, we did go through a change, as the results indicate.

[Question] Was it not better to run separately from MAPAM, with the Labor Party receiving what it might have received and MAPAM adding its share so that the total could have been bigger?

[Answer] No, I do not think so. The division between us and MAPAM might have been different, but the general result would have been similar.

[Question] Begin struck at the Alignment and you personally, below the belt, with such things as Yitzhaq Rabin's book. The Alignment did not cite his slips of the tongue, some of which were very grave, nor did it quote Dayan's and Weizman's books. Why?

[Answer] There is a real difference between the political culture of Herut and the Labor Party. If you use your opponent's style you begin to resemble him and we do not want this.

[Question] This matter deviates from the election framework--It is said that all through the 4 years you did not behave as an opposition and allowed Begin to accuse the Alignment of everything that is crooked, ugly and evil. Might not the entire strategy of the Alignment have been incorrect?

[Answer] Their words contained an overdose of lies as indicated by their secret information document that was published in DAVAR whereby it was them who founded Hanita. Their propaganda film on television opened with a dance by the group of the Jordan Valley kibbutzi --is this also theirs? Deceit is part of their being and the Labor Party is incapable of such things. Begin created a huge optical illusion to the effect that he is the patriot who is always prepared for political consensus. In fact, however, he did not agree to any consensus. He was against the Biltmore program that led to the foundation of the state, he was against the partitioning [of Eretz Yisra'el], against the reparations money [from West Germany to the State of Israel and to the Holocaust survivors]. He even let his men loose against the Knesset, against Resolution 242 in 1967 and against the cease-fire in 1970, against Geneva [peace talks], against the disengagement agreements and against the interim agreement without which the negotiations with Egypt could not have been possible. He did not support a consensus but campaigns--the Sinai campaign and the Entebbe operation. Even after the miserable mobilization order in 1959, which was named the night of the ducks, Begin jumped to attention and saluted when he heard that we were marching not even knowing where and when we were. We in contrast supported the negotiations with Egypt and the peace treaty (unlike Begin's foreign minister and many others in his movement), the contacts with the United States, the political moves for settling of the missile crisis and so on and so forth. In contrast we cast doubt on the considerations leading to certain operations such as the downing of the helicopters near Zahlah. We did not attack incidents such as the bloody bus [the terrorist attack on the seashore highway], the terrorist penetration into Nahariyya and the terrorist attack on Misgav 'Am. However, what did Begin do? These incidents that occurred during his term in office he described as happening in the Alignment's days just as he held us responsible for the Ma'alot terrorist acts, the helicopter that was shot down on the eve of the 1977 elections and other such incidents. Opposition or no opposition: We cannot, nor do we want to express ourselves as Begin. Do you want me to shout: "Tonight I will give the firing order," and call for bloodshed the way Begin did during the reparations agreement? I am confident that the public has noticed the differences of style apparent in the television debate and I am not sure that I emerged defeated from it.

[Question] There has been a clear movement of the Arabs away from the communists and toward the Alignment. Is this a tendency or is this a single turning point? Doesn't the new development compel the Alignment to adopt a different Arab policy than that of the past?

[Answer] I believe this is a turning point and not only a temporary change. Over the last 4 years we invested thorough efforts in the Arab sector and even put two Arabs in realistic slots on our list. I believe the Arabs have learned that in the alliance with the Labor Party they will achieve more than in going with the communists. It is clear that this is binding on us so that we can stop the pro-Palestinian erosion evolving under the Likud's rule. I think that a new leaf has been turned here in the dialogue with the Arabs.

[Question] Should this dialogue be expanded to include the Arabs in the territories as well?

[Answer] Certainly. The dialogue with them should be expanded.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON SYRIAN-SOVIET EXERCISE

Begin Interview

TA052034 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] In an interview on ABC this evening Prime Minister Menahem Begin referred to the Syrian-Soviet naval maneuver:

[Begin videotape] [Begin--in English] What I can say is that we know everything about those maneuvers but I cannot disclose it on television. Secondly, this is a matter for the United States more than for us. I am not frightened at all by those maneuvers, but if in the eastern part of the Mediterranean the Soviet Union fleet carries out maneuvers, I suppose it is something to think about for the commander in chief of the 6th Fleet and for the government that gives him orders.

[Question by unidentified correspondent--in English] But these maneuvers are being carried just up the coast, Mr Prime Minister. Do you see them as a threat to Israel's security?

[Begin--in English] Not at all. They are not a threat to Israel at all. (?There) are maneuvers of the U.S. 6th Fleet and the Egyptian fleet and nobody saw in it any threat to anybody. But I suppose there is some food to think for the United States, as I said, because if the Russian fleet carries out maneuvers in the Mediterranean that, of course, in the future may mean something for the Free World. So, rather let the Free World be careful. And, you, America, are the leader of the Free World. We will defend ourselves in any case if attacked by anybody. [end videotape]

Begin Adviser

TA051242 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] The prime minister's media adviser, Uri Porat, said today that Mr Begin had deliberately not raised at the Cabinet discussion the matter of the joint Soviet-Syrian military exercises to be held on the Syrian coast. The reason was that in the prime minister's view it is not for Israel to discuss this subject, which primarily affects the United States and is directed against it. Israel has no war relations [yahasay milhama] with the Soviet Union, nor is Moscow a side in the conflict between Israel and the Arab states. The prime minister's spokesman added that Israel expects that any Soviet move in the Middle East--as is the case anywhere else in the world--will draw a U.S. reaction. Mr Porat recalled that when the Soviet Union dispatched the helicopter-carrier "Moskva" to the Mediterranean during the missile crisis, the prime minister had requested of envoy Habib that the United States make it clear to the Soviets that they could not be a party to the crisis. And, indeed, within 24 hours the 6th Fleet had also arrived in the region, bringing about the withdrawal of the Soviet side.

Tzipori Remarks

TA050659 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] It is Sunday and there is a Cabinet session today. Routine affairs are on the agenda, including a briefing on the agreement achieved between the Syrians and the Christians in Zahlah, but it is not inconceivable, our political correspondent says, that the session will also deal with contacts aimed at making up a government headed by Menahem Begin within a short time.

This morning the Cabinet will also hear a briefing on the deployment of the Soviet Navy in the Mediterranean following the reports about a joint exercise between the Soviet Navy and the Syrian military to begin today off the Syrian coast. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that Israel has had contacts with the United States on this matter; during the night political circles told our correspondent that the exercise is not very important; there have already been such exercises, both by the Soviet Union and Syria and, before that, by the Soviet Union and Egypt, in the Matruh region. The main aim of such exercises, Jerusalem political circles say, is to demonstrate the Soviet Union's presence in the area. However, Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori says that the joint Soviet Union-Syria exercise--the exercise which is to begin today--proves that the agreement signed a few months ago by the two countries has a deeper significance than has been known to date. The deputy defense minister told military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that it was not clear whether the exercise was Syrian or Soviet initiated; at any rate, he said, it was a question of actualizing the Soviet-Syrian pact in the framework of which the Soviet Union gained free moves in Syria.

[Begin recording] [Tzipori] It may be a sort of, I would say, contra to the U.S.-Egyptian exercise, on the one hand, or, on the other hand, it could be a signal to the State of Israel, in the existing missile crisis, that tells us: Gentlemen, we are standing at Syria's right hand.

[Tal] Why does this exercise have an unusual significance that requires discussion by the Cabinet?

[Tzipori] The Cabinet is required to discuss every move made here in the area and to make decisions. There is no doubt about this. How much more so is this true when today we have a special sensitivity about the northern corner of the State of Israel: the missile crisis is still at its peak, it has not yet been solved, and there is no doubt that the State of Israel, in its decision-making process, is very interested in knowing the significance of these moves.

[Tal] And what does this development require from the Americans?

[Tzipori] From the Americans--for them it is a signal about another, strong Soviet base created in the northern corner of the Mediterranean Sea, a base which is situated on the flank of a country that is a friend of the Western world, that is, on the flank of Turkey, and we can say that Turkey is now being embraced by the arms of the bear on both its sides.

[Tal] Do we expect that the Americans will also increase their presence in the Mediterranean Sea basin? Are we going to demand that they increase it?

[Tzipori] I will not say what we will demand but there is no doubt that, just as our alertness must be increased, so the U.S. alertness will also have to pay attention to this issue; that the new U.S. administration will certainly indicate its interests in the Middle East and its desire to contain Soviet expansionism and, from its viewpoint, this is a problem no less grave than it is from our viewpoint. I say that the problem is that arms arsenals resembling those in Libya are beginning to be collected in Syria and then there may certainly be a deep significance from the Soviets' viewpoint. [end recording]

Soviet Diplomat

TA030926 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 3 Jul 81 pp 1, 7

[By Washington correspondent Ron Ben-Yishay]

[Excerpt] A joint Soviet-Syrian landing exercise will begin this coming Sunday. An official Soviet representative in Washington told me that the joint drill is a direct Soviet reaction to the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

According to the Soviet diplomat, the Soviet Union wishes to make it clear to Israel by means of this joint maneuver that it will not be prepared to sit back idly "if Israel takes action against Syria as it did against Iraq." It appears as though the diplomat meant the possibility of an Israeli attack on the Syrian SAM missiles in Lebanon.

The Soviet representative also said that in his estimation "the maneuver would prove to the Iraqis who is standing by at the Arabs' side in times of crisis."

PATIENCE TOWARD HABIB'S EFFORTS SAID LIMITED

TA051522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem today reiterated that there is a limit to Israel's patience for U.S. envoy Philip Habib to settle the crisis with the Syrians in Lebanon. The prime minister this morning briefed the ministers on the situation in Lebanon.

Our political correspondent reports that, according to the agreement between the Syrians and the Christians, about 300 of Bashir al-Jumayyil's troops would leave Zahlah and, in exchange, the Syrian siege would be lifted from the city.

Quoting authoritative sources at the Foreign Ministry, our correspondent further reports that it is planned that the Israeli ambassador to Washington, Efrayim 'Evron, will continue in his post for another year. Mr 'Evron may arrive in the next few days for consultations in Jerusalem.

Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Professor Yehuda Blum, will also remain in his post.

USSR, LIBYA SAID AIRLIFTING EQUIPMENT TO SYRIA

TA052026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] The Soviet Union has airlifted large quantities of military equipment to Syria in the last 2 weeks. Our monitor reports that most of the equipment was flown aboard Ilyushin-76 aircraft, each capable of carrying a cargo of up to 42 tons. Recently Libya also airlifted large quantities of military equipment to Syria. It is possible that this equipment is meant for terrorists in Lebanon.

BRAZILIAN ENVOY RETURNS; DISPUTE SEEN AS CLOSED

TA061040 Jerusalem POST in English 6 Jul 81 p 3

[Staff report]

[Text] Tel Aviv--The Brazilian ambassador to Israel returned here last Thursday night after spending 10 days in "consultation" in Brazil.

Brazil recalled ambassador Dr. Vasco Maris for "consultations" in protest against Israel's alleged role in press reports claiming that Brazil had supplied Iraq with uranium.

Brazil was angry over press reports charging that agents of the Mosad, Israel's intelligence agency, had provided the information. Israel denied the charge publicly and in contacts with the Brazilian Government.

"The matter is closed," the ambassador said last night.

KODJO SHOCKED BY U.S. REACTION TO OAU RESOLUTIONS

AB021319 Paris AFP in English 1259 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Jul (AFP)--Organization of African Unity Secretary General Edem Kodjo today expressed shock at the harsh reaction of the U.S. Government to resolutions adopted at last week's OAU summit in Nairobi.

Africa is prepared to allow nobody to interfere in OAU business, Mr Kodjo warned. "African nations may be poor but they are sovereign states and entitled to deal with their own problems," he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here.

The secretary general was reacting to accusations in Washington on Tuesday that the OAU had distorted U.S. views on South Africa and Namibia and had failed to condemn Libya's intervention in Chad.

U.S. State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said the OAU resolutions contained serious distortions of the policy that we are actually pursuing in those areas, saying they were unhelpful contributions to our common efforts.

Mr Kodjo denied that the OAU had ever tried to distort the U.S. position on South Africa or Namibia. He said it had only reaffirmed its commitment to U.N. Security Resolution 435 and had expressed concern over the close links between some countries and South Africa, which he described as a terrorist nation. Resolution 435 calls for UN-supervised elections in Namibia after a cease-fire in the guerrilla war there between South African-led forces and the South-West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO).

On the U.S. accusation that the OAU had failed to condemn Libya for its intervention in Chad, Mr Kodjo said the meeting's concern had been to find concrete and positive ways to solve the Chadian problem.

The secretary general said the American reaction was the more surprising in that discussions at OAU summits were free and decisions taken by consensus.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID ADDRESSES FLN CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD031753 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid concluded the fifth FLN Central Committee session with an orientation speech in which he reviewed the work of the session and the role of the Central Committee Political Bureau. He concentrated on stressing the importance of mobilizing all efforts to achieve the objectives.

After referring to the method of action which the country pursues, he pointed out that what is always important is the true facts and not words. He said that the responsibility is great and it demands from every struggler, irrespective of his position, to abide completely by the objectives of the revolution and the continued efforts for their realization. It also demands unity of action and vision.

Speaking of the cultural policy discussed by the Central Committee in its current session, Chadli Bendjedid said that the great results of this will be of particular benefit to coming generations. The guidelines approved, which stem from the principles of the revolution, require great efforts to ensure their implementation in the best possible manner.

The Novemeber revolution generation's responsibility has not ended. This generation has shouldered the task of achieving independence and today it is shouldering the task of remedying many of the issues which will enable coming generations to bear the torch of the revolution and march forward on solid ground in clarity and harmony.

Thus history will not blame us for handing over the trust of the future generations without clarifying all the concepts. We cannot speak of revolutionary continuity without completing the objective bases which can ensure that continuity and which enable the future generations to shoulder their responsibilities without being tied down to any pending problems because of the ambiguity of concepts or lack of clarity in respect of principles.

After stressing the importance of the resolutions adopted, particularly in the sphere of culture, he said that what is important is sound application. In this regard the method pursued by the country should create the objective conditions for this through continued fruitful dialogue and responsible democracy within the framework of the national institutions.

He added: I have asked the prime minister and members of the governments to join the chairmen of the committees affiliated to the Central Committee in the joint ministerial meetings, since it is their duty to follow up the executive measures. Furthermore, the participation of the chairmen of the committees and sections concerned reflects the collective shouldering of responsibility and bolsters the Executive Committee in performing its duties in accordance with the Central Committee resolutions.

As regards the mass organizations, I have issued instructions to them to participate in the joint ministerial meetings devoted to discussing matters affecting them. Thus the basic forces of the revolution will participate in the adoption of decisions and all will abide by their implementation out of conviction.

The FLN secretary general also stressed the utmost importance of the export of the cultural policy and the responsibility shouldered by the party and executive institutions with regard to the implementation of this policy which serves the future of the homeland. He said that the dimensions of the resolutions which we have adopted are not confined to the national sphere alone but go beyond, into the Third World, particularly the Arab and Islamic worlds.

Algeria, which has set the best examples in national struggle and sacrifice for freedom and dignity, offers through its cultural record a vision of the cultural policy stemming from the basic components of true national identity, highlighting the Algerian concept of socialism and affirming the cultural origins of people who most clearly and firmly demonstrate their allegiance to Arabic as a language and civilization and to Islam as a religion and faith.

After stressing the importance of projecting the national spirit, which he said is the motive behind the socialist option taken by Algeria for building a better future, Chadli Bendjedid said that the resolutions adopted today reflect the will of our people and correspond to their hopes and aspirations. The command will ensure the creation of all the essential resources needed for the implementation of all the resolutions adopted whether at the level of congress or at that of the Central Committee.

LIBYA

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR ARRIVES FOR VISIT 4 JUL

LD042300 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and president of the PDRY, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The Yemeni president made a statement to a JANA correspondent in which he said: I am very happy to pay this visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the invitation of my brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, to study together the conditions and developments in the Arab and international arena, and particularly the sharpening of imperialist and Zionist conspiracies and movements which are aimed at the freedom and sovereignty of our Arab nations.

He said: I am confident that the visit will strengthen our militant relations, which serve the interests of the two revolutions and the interests of our two peoples. It will enable us to discuss aspects of future promotion of our two countries' relations. It will strengthen the bridges of militant contact between our two revolutions and the mobilization and mustering of our energy and efforts to consolidate the positions of the progressive forces in our Arab homeland and to constantly adopt a principled stand toward our brothers Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution, who are in the forefront against the Zionist enemy. At the same time we will work to strengthen the role of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and expand the scope of its strategic alliance with the Arab and international liberation movement and the socialist community.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting

LD060934 Tripoli JANA in English 0845 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Jul (JANA)--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Al-Fatah Revolution, and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and president of the Democratic Republic of Yemen, both held a meeting in Tripoli last night. Also present were Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and members of the delegation accompanying President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Part of the meeting was attended by Mr Taysir Qubba's, member of the P.F.L.P. Politburo, and Mr George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party.

JABIR CONFERS WITH CHADIAN ARMED FORCES CHIEF

LD041352 Tripoli JANA in English 0920 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Jul (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The General Commander of the Armed Forces Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir last Thursday evening conferred with the Chadian Armed Forces chief of staff and his accompanying delegation.

In a speech delivered by the Chadian official on a dinner given in his honour, he expressed gratitude for the Libyan Arab people's position vis-a-vis the Chadian people. He (?declared) the Libyan people stood beside us at the most difficult of times enabling us to attain freedom, peace and security.

He added: 'The Libyan people have proven their metal through their sacrifices and struggle beside us at a time when everyone forgot us.... We will not forget this and will work incessantly for further solidarity between the Libyan and Chadian people.'

JALLUD RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SFRY, USSR 2 JUL

LD030830 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0115 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud yesterday concluded his cordial official visits to the USSR and Yugoslavia, which lasted for a week.

During the visits, Jallud signed a protocol for cooperation in the scientific, technical, electrical and economic fields with Nikolay Tikhonov, Politburo member and chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. He also signed a protocol for cooperation in the scientific, technical, electrical, industrial and economic fields with the president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

On his return to the Jamahiriyah Jallud was welcomed at the airport by Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the armed forces.

SUDAN

CHADIANS, SUDANESE SAID ARRESTED AS LIBYAN AGENTS

AB041253 Paris AFP in English 1236 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Khartoum, July 4 (AFP)--An unspecified number of Chadians and Sudanese allegedly acting as Libyan agents in Sudan have been arrested for planning subversion, the AL-SAHAFA newspaper reported here today.

Sudanese security authorities were quoted as saying they had unmasked and arrested the agents, allegedly recruited by the Libyan brotherhood office (embassy) here, before they could carry out any of their activities. The embassy was closed by the Sudanese authorities last weekend.

The alleged agents had been recruited in the Khartoum area to perpetrate subversive acts for huge sums of money, the daily said.

It quoted the security authorities as saying that some of the Chadians arrested were followers of Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat, described as Libya's top man in Chad.

The authorities said they had been closely watching the movements of suspects who made repeated visits to the Libyan embassy [words indistinct].

ETHIOPIA

USSR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS 4 JUL

NC041308 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 4 Jul (AFP)--Soviet Deputy Defence Minister Sergey Sokolov left here today at the end of a six-day working visit to Ethiopia during which he conferred with Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam and Defence Minister Tesfaye Gabre Kidan.

Marshal Sokolov's visit, which he said was aimed at strengthening relations between the armed forces of the two countries, took him to Eritrea where he toured military installations in Asmara, the provincial capital, the Red Sea port city of Massawa.

After a meeting with Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu yesterday, Marshal Sokolov described his talks with Ethiopian officials as "fruitful" and as having contributed to furthering friendly relations. The Soviet Union and Ethiopia are linked under a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1978. Marshall Sokolov was believed to have left for Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

CUBAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

EA051714 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] The Cuban delegation led by Comrade Hector Rodriquez Llompart, minister president of the State Commission for Economic Cooperation and member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, left Addis Ababa for home today after a week-long working visit to Ethiopia.

During its stay in Ethiopia the Cuban delegation held informative and productive discussions with officials of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and related organizations. The delegation also made an extensive tour of development sites.

At the end of the discussions and tours of development sites, the Ethiopian-Cuban joint economic commission yesterday signed a protocol agreement.

In a statement before departure, Comrade Hector Rodriquez Llompart said that the joint commission had agreed to further strengthen and expand cooperation between the two countries in the fields of health, construction works, education, livestock and other areas of development.

Comrade Hector Rodriguez Llompart expressed his admiration to the Ethiopian people and government for the remarkable progress made in national economic reconstruction endeavors and attributed this praiseworthy revolutionary achievement to the able and decisive leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The Cuban delegation was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Tekola Degene, first deputy secretary general of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee member, other members of the Supreme Council and Comrade Buenaventura Reyes Acosta, the Cuban ambassador to socialist Ethiopia.

TANZANIA

ZIMBABWE'S BANANA, NYERERE SPEAK AT BANQUET 1 JUL

CA022208 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] The bond of solidarity between Tanzania and Zimbabwe was strengthened by Tanzania's support during the liberation struggle. Consequently, Zimbabweans have great respect and admiration for their Tanzanian comrades. This fact was stated by the president, Comrade Banana, at a state banquet held in his honor in Dar es Salaam last night. The president also thanked the people of Tanzania for their heroic sacrificies in Zimbabwe's liberation war.

On reconstruction progress Comrade Banana told Tanzanians that the government has made much advancement and intends to achieve more in the national resettlement exercise. He said it is intended to improve health services in the rural areas and increase the supply of food to Zimbabweans repatriated from neighboring countries.

In reply the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Comrade Nyerere, praised Zimbabwe's efforts to strengthen the security of African free states and facilitate the liberation of Namibia. He also noted the country's contribution toward the building of economic cooperation on a regional basis.

President Nyerere commended the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, for laying the foundation of reconciliation which will given way to unity among all Zimbabweans. He said this is vital for the attainment of peace and economic progress after a bitter war.

LAST GROUP OF SOLDIERS RETURNS FROM UGANDA

EA022154 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] The last group of Tanzanian soldiers who had been in Uganda has returned home. The junior minister for defense and national service, Col Seif Bakari, said today that the soldiers arrived in Mwanza yesterday morning. The return of the soldiers follows an announcement by President Nyerere that all Tanzanian soldiers who had been in Uganda would have returned home by the end of June this year on expiry of our agreement with Uganda.

However, the junior minister for defense and national service, Ndugu Seif Bakari, said that the return of the Tanzanian soldiers does not mean that there is any misunderstanding or division between our forces and the Uganda National Liberation Army troops or our two countries which have blood brotherhood. He said it was our hope that friendship and cooperation between our troops and our two countries would further continue to be maintained on the same foundations since the activities to uproot fascist Idi Amin.

UGANDA

SOVIET ENVOY PRESENTS SUPREME SOVIET DOCUMENT

EA022348 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Sergey Bukin, has called on the speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Francis Butagira, at his office in Kampala. The ambassador presented the speaker with a resolution passed by the Supreme Soviet appealing to all legislative bodies of the world to adopt peaceful means of resolving conflicts.

Mr Butagira thanked the ambassador for the continued interest of the USSR in Uganda and commended the assistance she has rendered to the country. He explained that Uganda is a peace-loving country committed to the use of diplomacy in international relations. He also said that Uganda and the USSR should explore areas of cooperation between themselves.

BURUNDI

PRESIDENT DENIES BORDER DISPUTE WITH ZAIRE

AB031652 Paris AFP in French 1258 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Bujumbura, 2 Jul (AFP)--The president of the Republic of Burundi, Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, denied at a press conference on Tuesday allegations that there is a border dispute between Zaire and Burundi, as was reported by the foreign press recently.

There has never been any concentration of troops between Zaire and Burundi and the border line between Zaire and Burundi still remains where it has been since 1800.

President Bagaza added that the Zairian president, Mobutu Sese Seko, who was with him at the 18th OAU summit in Nairobi, could not understand where these rumors came from. The two heads of state agreed to set up a joint commission charged with border security.

CHAD

AUTHORITIES DESIRE LIBYAN TROOP DEPARTURE

AB031507 Paris AFP in French 0945 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, 3 Jul (AFP)--Two ministers of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) have told AFP's special correspondent in the Chadian capital that Ndjamena authorities desire the departure of the Libyan troops in order to break with Chad's isolation of the past 7 months.

These ministers, who refused to allow their names to be disclosed, asserted that to accept the presence of Libyan troops any longer is to live forever in an unacceptable political and economic ghetto. They believe that the resolution on Chad adopted by the African heads of state at the 18th OAU summit inevitably means the withdrawal of the Libyan troops. But, they stressed, the ball is in Africa's court since it officially pledged to send a neutral African force to us within 2 months in order to ensure this withdrawal.

It is also stated in Ndjamena that it is impossible for Chadian authorities to request a pure, simple and unconditional withdrawal of the Libyan troops because the GUNT voluntarily called on Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, to put an end to the civil war.

According to these two ministers, the Nairobi resolution on Chad was a compromise between the radical stands of certain African heads of state who wanted to condemn the Libyan interference and those of others who wanted Libya's presence in Chad to be officially recognized as a blessing for that country. There were few heads of state in this group.

They believe that the Chadian delegation at the OAU summit acted as a buffer between these two groups because, for Ndjamena, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is a burden one cannot easily get rid of.

If the OAU cannot send a pan-African army to Chad to ensure the withdrawal of the Libyan soldiers, Chad will rely on gradually building up and extending throughout its territory the national integrated army, it is believed.

NATIONAL UNITY SAID AMBITION OF PRESIDENT GOUKOUNI

AB050845 Paris AFP in English 0743 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 5 Jul (AFP)--Election of a new president for Chad by universal suffrage in a year's time once national unity has been ensured has been set as a goal here, officials said this week.

National unity is the ambition of the current president of Chad's transitional government, Goukouni Oueddei, but in the medium term it looks difficult to achieve.

It will have to await the installation throughout the country of an integrated national army, which was launched at the end of May and whose formation marks the final stage of the official suppression of distinct groupings in the army, which have provoked more than 20 years of tensions and power struggles in Chad.

Political and military divisions have been endemic in the country, most often dominated by personal quarrels among the military and the politicians who have nearly always been government ministers as well.

Those splits have not only weakened Chad's military potential, but have also jammed the economic processes of a country already confronted with a natural enemy, the desert.

The abolition of the groupings was officially announced by their respective military chiefs. It came at the end of a two-week seminar held here for civil servants.

The chiefs unanimously adopted a resolution which stressed that the various leaders had agreed to place their forces at the disposal of the government and to stop using their military titles.

The resolution also called for a withdrawal of the Libyan troops brought into the country last December at President Goukouni's request to help him win a long fight for the capital against rebel Defense Minister Hissein Habre.

The five separate groups (there were 11 as recently as last year), now formally disbanded, all officially supported the transitional government. They were the Chad Armed Forces of Colonel Abdelkader Wadel Kamougue, who is vice-president to Mr Goukouni; the Democratic Revolutionary Council of Foreign Minister Ahmat Acyl; the First Army of Interior Minister Mahamat Abba-Seid; the Western Armed Forces of Public Works Minister Adoum Dama, and President Goukouni's own Peoples Armed Forces.

The foreign minister's group is widely viewed as pro-Libyan. Six other groupings are held to have become politically dead since the end of the civil war at the turn of the year. The best-known was ex-Defence Minister Habre's Armed Forces of the North. He was sentenced to death in absentia last month.

The formation of an integrated national army has been fueled by discontent among Chad's civil servants and by pressure from the country's southerners, who are hostile to the Libyan military presence.

Col. Kamougue, a southerner, reportedly played a primary role in getting the new army set up, an authoritative source said here. His own troops, the largest in number, were the best organized of the various groups.

The colonel is held to have been behind the choice of Lieutenant-Colonel Allafi, who enjoys great prestige among Chadian soldiers, as commander of the new army.

But for the moment the proposed integrated army seems to have poor equipment, and the number and calibre of its troops cannot yet be evaluated.

The strong point in the gamble to achieve nationwide unity in a years time is the official reunification of the five main groups. The weak point is the role of arbiter that Foreign Minister Acyl's council might be tempted to play. It is the only group with really effective military equipment--supplied to it by Libya.

ECONOMY MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT PENNILESS

AB060749 Paris AFP in English 0727 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 6 July (AFP)--Chad needs 200 million dollars to relaunch its ravaged economy, but we haven't got a single cent, Economy Minister Michel Ngangbet Kosnaye said here in an interview. He made a pressing appeal to the world community to ensure Chad's economic survival.

The country has been battered by years of civil war and natural disasters. The desert is advancing in many areas, and drought has persisted in northern Chad for the past decade.

The money would bring new life to the basic machinery of a national economy dependent on international markets, Mr Ngangbet said. It would go to reopening of the airport here, restoration of water and electricity services and telecommunications, improvements to the river transport links between Chad and Cameroon, and renewed administrative activity.

Seven months since the end of the last civil war, the country's economic balance is in a critical state. Cotton, Chad's main resource, has been declining in output for years, dropping from a crop of 174,000 tons in the 1974-75 season to 93,000 for 1979-80 and down further for 1980-81 to 86,000 tons.

International subsidies for productivity expire at the end of this month, and the state--without a budget for the past three years--cannot take over the repayment of loans allocated to peasant farmers.

Chad is also losing its gamble to become self-sufficient in food. Production of foodstuffs has dropped in the absence of fertiliser, insecticide and farm equipment. Farm buildings and vehicles were destroyed in the civil war, and Chad's few factories had to close--breweries and sugar factories, and vegetable oil plants in the Ndjamena region and at Abeche in the east.

For Agriculture Minister Naimbaye Lossimian, the way forward is to prove that we know how to produce other things than cotton. We must regionalise the crops and make irrigation more intensive, he said.

The situation was cause for alarm but Chad balked at having recourse to a policy of begging, he said. Cost what it might, a return to what he called colonialist habits had to be avoided, the agriculture minister insisted.

Some help can be expected from Chad's membership in the eight-country committee set up to combat drought in Africa's sub-Saharan Sahel belt.

Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Iraq have just put up 110 million dollars for the committee to start out, and Saudi Arabia is providing a second subsidy for improvements to pastoral water supplies.

In a bid to stave off water loss, the Chadian Agriculture Ministry is thinking of relaunching a project which came to a halt three years ago--utilisation of the Barh-Axoum water course system and Lake Fittri in south-east and central Chad respectively with a view to developing market-gardening.

One big trump Chad might turn out to have is oil. Before the civil war, American oil companies exploring around Doba in the south and Lake Chad to the west located many deposits. In addition, the northern region of Aouzou is believed to have some uranium.

CAPE VERDE

CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES INCREASED 15 PERCENT

AB031804 Paris AFP in French 1709 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Praia, 3 Jul (AFP)--A decree published Friday in Praia reports a 15 percent salary increase for civil servants and workers of independent services, beginning 1 July. The increase was made to take into account the rising cost of living in Cape Verde, where inflation rate reached 16 percent in 1980 compared to 10 percent in 1979.

IVORY COAST

POLITICAL BUREAU COMMUNIQUE ON DOCTORS' STRIKE

AB051501 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Communique from the Political Bureau]

[Text] It is with surprise that the Political Bureau has learned of the decision by members of the Union of Ivorian Medical Doctors, who held their general assembly on Friday, 3 July, to go on strike next Monday; that is tomorrow, 6 July, whereas the commission set up by the Political Bureau last 22 June to examine the grievances presented to it by the union continues its examination of the grievances. This decision was made in spite of the effort the Political Bureau has been making for the union and which has confirmed all the interest that the authorities have in the social condition of Ivorian doctors and has assured the union that dialogue continues between the political authorities and the minister of health.

This attitude of the doctors is incomprehensible. The Political Bureau, while stressing its equivocality, is determined to inform the public and adopt the necessary countermeasures.

What is it all about? On 25 May 1981, at the request of the Bureau of the Union of Medical Doctors, the Political Bureau of the party and members of government and the head of state and head of the party met the bureau of the union to hear its grievances. After a first examination of the grievances, the Political Bureau again examined the grievances and set up a commission to examine the grievances more deeply and find solutions to them.

On 24 June, the president of the republic himself received the Executive Bureau of the Union of Ivorian Medical Doctors in his office and assured it of the interest he personally and his government have in their grievances. It is, therefore, evident that dialogue has never been interrupted with the union of doctors, but everyone knows that the procedure leading to the taking of concrete decisions in Ivory Coast has a social impact. The examination of files by commissions, proposals by the Political Bureau and the management commission and finally a decision by the national council after a long debate--it will be recalled that this method was applied in the solution of the grievances of the teachers and technical health personnel.

The Ivorian doctors are aware of these decisions, which were made after mature thought and long dialogue. They must realize in any case, that nothing is improvised in this country because the Ivory Coast is a serious and mature country. In these circumstances the important social problems that the head of state and the government are faced with, such as intellectual unemployment and the reemployment of dissolved companies, will all be treated with seriousness according to the same procedure which has enabled our political system to function satisfactorily.

Today, as in the past, the Political Bureau reasserts its desire to pursue dialogue with the entire social corps of the country because this is the only means of maintaining social peace, which is indispensable for economic and social progress. This is why it considers this strike that the Union of Ivorian Medical Doctors intends to stage to be an illegal one. It strongly condemns it and calls on the government to take all the appropriate measures, including the requisitioning of the members of the union in order to ensure in the interest of our people, who contributed to the training of our doctors, the normal functioning of the health services.

The political bureau calls on the government to take the most rigorous sanctions against any absences noticed in our hospitals and poly-clinics following this illegal strike. The party, by the intermediary of its sections and committees will inform the militants of this important decision throughout the country. Also, the prefects and the subprefects must inform the public health officers serving in their respective constituencies. The Political Bureau recalls that the understanding, the patience and the desire for dialogue of the head of the party and of the republic have always made it possible to solve problems in spite of the current difficult overall economic situation. It calls on all Ivorians regardless of the social corps to which they belong, to use this means which is that of reason. In any case the Political Bureau reaffirms that in this country it is owing to dialogue and the free discussion of problems that there have been no general strikes since 1959; disorder will never be tolerated.

LIBERIA

DOE WARNS STUDENTS; ORDERS LEADER RELEASED

AB021957 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council [PRC] and government, M Sgt Samuel Kanyon Doe, today strongly warned students of the University of Liberia who engage in writing leaflets to divide the Liberian people to desist from such or will bear severe consequencies. Sergeant Doe, who led a high-power PRC delegation to the University of Liberia today, said that the PRC Government was presently negotiating to launch free education for every Liberian.

The head of state reminded the university students that a military government operates in the framework of the army but because the PRC Government was gentle, many have gone ahead in violating the decree banning politics in the country. But he said from now on, the PRC Government will not condone the idea of students writing leaflets to divide the Liberian people, since this process [as heard] was made in the best interest of the country.

Speaking further, Sergeant Doe frowned on those people that are already educated but continue to poison the minds of the students against the government, adding that these people are trying to (?bend) your education for their personal ends.

Touching on the rice shortage in the country, Sergeant Doe said contrary to [words indistinct] is not making profits from the sale of rice in Liberia. He said the PRC Government was working seriously to make sure that this rice problem was reconciled. Chairman Doe also used the occasion to order the immediate release of Mr Daniel Commany Wisseh, the president of LIBSU [Liberian Students Union], along with the staff members of the DAILY OBSERVER newspaper.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI, DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESS CAMEROON ISSUE

AB030705 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari says Nigeria opted for diplomatic action in the face of Cameroonian aggression as a demonstration of maturity. He, however, said the Federal Government was fully conscious of its obligations to the citizens of this country, particularly members of the armed forces. The president said that the protection of the life and property of all Nigerians was the constitutional responsibility of the government, pointing out that no sacrifice could be too great in the fulfillment of this goal. He was speaking yesterday at the graduation ceremony of officers of the command and staff college, Jaji, near Kaduna. On the present system of government in the country, the president said it offers people the opportunity to ask questions and hold differing opinions.

Defense Minister Denies Attack

AB031601 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The minister of defense has refuted a newspaper report that Nigeria has launched a military attack against Cameroon republic. In a statement in Laogs today, the minister of defense, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, remarked that Nigeria had always condemned external aggression and will abide by her policy of peaceful settlement of any dispute, particularly among African countries. He called on the mass media to ensure the authenticity of their facts before publication.

NNPC DENIES SELLING OIL BELOW OFFICIAL PRICE

AB030921 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Nigeria has refuted an accusation made by a section of the American press that she sold her crude oil below OPEC's price. The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, yesterday in Lagos said it is not operating a discriminatory pricing policy by selling at a reduced price. The corporation said that the accusation, which was published by the New York TIMES, was not only untrue but an American propaganda to force Nigeria to reduce the price of her crude oil.

NEW KADUNA GOVERNOR CALLS FOR COOPERATION

AB060656 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Governor Abba Musa Rimi has appealed to the people of Kaduna State for cooperation to develop the state. Speaking after his swearing-in ceremony yesterday as the new governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi enjoined the people to continue to be law-abiding. The new governor also reaffirmed his commitment to the constitution and the rule of law. He assured civil servants of his protection but warned that his administration will not tolerate any form of dereliction of duty. Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi also told the people of the firm assurance of cooperation and support from members of the House of Assembly. The new governor assumed the responsibilities of the chief executive of the state following the impeachment of the former governor, Alhaji Abdulkadr Balarabe Musa, by the State House of Assembly.

SENEGAL

DIOUF RETURNS FROM FRG, GRANTS INTERVIEW

AB050812 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] The head of state, President Abdou Diouf, returned to Dakar this afternoon after a 3-day working visit to the FRG. He was greeted upon arrival by the prime minister and the members of the Cabinet. He then granted an interview to newsmen in the VIP lounge.

[Begin recording] [Question] Your visit to the FRG was a (?success), especially for the strengthening of the relations of cooperation with that friendly country. Mr President, what major conclusions did you reach in your talks with the West German authorities?

[Answer] I thank you. As you have said, my visit was a great success. [words indistinct] the former president, Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor, is very much admired and (?respected) in the FRG. Therefore, Senegal enjoys a very good image in that country. All doors, all hearts and all minds were open to us. All officials we met--whether in the private or public sector--were understanding and attentive to us and our talks were fruitful.

I held long discussions with the FRG president, the chancellor, the deputy chancellor and foreign minister and the minister of cooperation. I also paid a courtesy call on the speaker of the Bundestag, the counterpart of the speaker of our National Assembly--you may recall that he paid an official visit to Senegal some months ago. It emerged from our talks that the West German and Senegalese Governments have similar stances on the major issures, including African and European problems--in short, all international current issues.

I do not want to insist upon the details of our talks. I will, however, underline one point. The FRG Government is anxious to find a rapid, just and lasting solution to the Namibian problem as soon as possible. I will allow myself to reveal that the FRG Government will soon initiate a move, precisely on the occasion of the summit of the 10 most developed Western nations scheduled to take place this month in Ottawa. Concurrent with that summit, the German Government intends to propose the holding of a meeting of the five Western contact-group countries. The meeting will reactivate the issue of Namibian independence on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435. I speak of the move now to underline how much the Senegalese appreciate the German Government's move and to totally pledge our support for this action.

With regard to the outcome of our talks on bilateral relations, I believe that your colleagues who accompanied me on the trip have already filed reports. [50 second break in transmission] There is a considerable increase (?in West German assistance) compared to the figures of the previous years. I will also add that the FRG has decided to increase the volume of its assistance in the field of food supply to Senegal. More precisely, its food aid, previously scheduled to be 2,500 tons, will be double, to 5,000 tons of cereals.

We have found that the West German people are very friendly and even very nice to the Senegalese people. We appreciated the sense of organization and method that marks the activities of our German friends, which made it possible for us to reach the results I have just mentioned in a very short time.

[Question] Mr President, you have just mentioned the Namibian issue. But during a press conference in the FRG yesterday, you also made mention of the Chadian problem. What significance must be given to the stance which you have decided to adopt on this issue.

[Answer] The conference actually took place the day before yesterday. Senegal's position has always been very clear. Right from the beginning, we have condemned Libyan intervention in Chad as illegal and unacceptable given the resolutions of the OAU, and the Lagos accord in particular.

We were unable to prevent the intervention from taking place, but at least now African states must ensure that the Libyan troops are withdrawn from Chad to enable the Chadian people to determine their own destiny. This is why Senegal will strongly support all moves aimed at quickly setting up the African peacekeeping force to be sent to Chad where its presence will make it possible for the Libyan troops to pull out quickly. Following this, the Chadian people will be able to freely express their aspirations. [end recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

TEXT OF MOZAMBIQUE-CONGOLESE DECLARATION

EA031412 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 2 Jul 81

["Full text" of Mozambique-Congolese joint declaration on visit to Mozambique by Congolese President Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso]

[Text] Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Central Committee and of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, accompanied by his spouse, Mrs Antoinette Sassou-Nguesso, leading a high-ranking party and government delegation, paid a friendly official visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM] from 28 June through 2 July 1981 at the invitation of Field Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo and the PRM.

The president of the People's Republic of Congo was warmly welcomed by the residents of Maputo and Beira, who gave expression to the great friendship and solidarity linking the Mozambique and Congolese peoples.

During his stay, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso placed a wreath at the Mozambique heroes' monument and visited the Revolution Museum. He toured Maputo port, Chokwe and Beira, where he saw important economic achievements, thus acquainting himself with the Mozambique people's revolutionary dedication to socialism. He took part in a mass rally at which he met Frelimo militants.

The two leaders held official talks in an atmosphere of fraternity, friendship and full mutual understanding.

From the Mozambique side the following officials took part in the talks: Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Central Committee, Central Committee foreign affairs secretary, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and foreign minister; Jose Oscar Monteiro, party Central Committee organizing secretary, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and minister in the office of the president; Sergio Vieira, member of the Frelimo Central Committee, head of the Frelimo Central Committee's Research and Security Department, deputy of the People's Assembly and minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique; Antonio Rodrigues Branco, deputy of the People's Assembly and minister of industry and power; Jose Julio Andrade, head of the Frelimo Central Committee's cadre department, deputy of the People's Assembly and chief aide of the president of the Frelimo; Luis Benardo Honuana, deputy of the People's Assembly and chief aide of the office of the president of the republic; Valeriano Ferrao, deputy of the People's Assembly and secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; and Francisco Madeira, director for Africa and Middle East in the Foreign Ministry.

The following officials took part in the talks from the Congolese side: Pierre Nze, member of the PCT Central Committee Political Bureau in charge of foreign affairs, and foreign minister; (Gani Bongo), member of the PCT Central Committee, secretary general of the Central Committee Presidium and political adviser to the head of state; Wilson Abel Ndessabeka, member of the PCT Central Committee and Congolese ambassador to Angola; (Fred Garcon Kibaki Lopez), ambassador and diplomatic adviser to the head of state and secretary general of the Ministry of Cooperation; (Edouard Ngauzet Aukoula), press and propaganda adviser to the head of state; (Christien Gilbert Bendet), audio-visual adviser [conselheiro para o audio-visual] to the head of state; (Joseph Odongo), security adviser to the head of state; (Stanislaus Baki Dussonger), diplomatic adviser to the prime minister; (Alphonse Kounka), diplomatic adviser to the foreign minister; (Alphonse Oungagou Datschou), ambassador and national protocol director; and (Jean Marie Eounge), Congolese ambassador to Zaire.

The two leaders exchanged information on the internal situation in their countries and examined in depth the state of bilateral relations. The two presidents hailed the successes achieved by the peoples of Mozambique and Congo under the respective leaderships of the Frelimo and the PCT in the transformation of the social life and the building of socialist societies in the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Congo.

They agreed to cooperate and constantly exchange experiences for the success of the tasks defined for the decade 1980-90, a decade of victory over underdevelopment in Mozambique, and for the implementation of the 1981-86 plan for the economic and social development of the People's Republic of Congo.

The two leaders reaffirmed their desire to strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity existing between the Frelimo and the PCT based on Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism, in particular in the exchange of delegations from the two parties and mass democratic organizations of the two countries.

The president of the PCT Central Committee took the opportunity to hail the preparatory work for the fourth congress of the Frelimo.

The two leaders decided to create a working group to look into the economic, cultural and technical potentialities of the two countries in order to analyse and deepen interstate relations of cooperation in various fields.

On the international situation, Comrade Samora Moises Machel and Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso noted with satisfaction the identity of their viewpoints on the main issues discussed. They noted with satisfaction the progress of the struggle of peoples worldwide against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism and their increasing commitment in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

They noted, however, that imperialism has not renounced its ambition to dominate and is accordingly sabotaging the process of detente, (?promoting) the cold war intensifying the conventional and nuclear arms race and interfering in the internal affairs of other states. The two presidents strongly condemned the imperialist and reactionary forces, acting to create hotbeds of tension and thereby constituting a threat to world peace and security.

Concerning the situation in southern Africa, the two presidents expressed deep concern over the aggravation of tension in the region resulting from the South African racist, retrograde and minority regime's policy of aggression. They expressed solidarity with the frontline states, the victims of barbarous acts of provocation and aggression on the part of the Pretoria racists, to which they demanded an immediate halt.

The two parties hailed the successes achieved by the Namibian people in their struggle to achieve the total independence of their territory and reaffirmed their firm support for SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people. The two presidents condemned the delaying maneuvers of the Pretoria regime illegally occupying Namibia and which, in connivance with imperialism, is trying to deprive the Namibian people of the fruits of their just struggle. In this context they reaffirmed that UN Security Council Resolution No 435 approving the UN Namibia plan constitutes the sole basis for a negotiated solution of the Namibian problem. They demanded its immediate and unconditional implementation without hesitation, reservation or alteration. They hailed the mounting victories in the struggle of the South African people against racism and apartheid and strongly condemned the Pretoria regime's repression of the South African people. The two presidents reiterated their unswerving support for the just struggle of the South African people led by the ANC.

They also condemned U.S. imperialist attempts to support puppet organizations with the aim of destabilizing the People's Republic of Angola.

On Western Sahara, in view of the results of the 18th OAU summit, the two heads of state hailed the victories won by the Saharan people led by Polisario and the king of Morocco for accepting the principle of holding a referendum. The two presidents expressed support for the Chadian Government of the National Union of Transition led by President Goukouni Oueddei and its efforts to bring about peace and national reconstruction and condemned all foreign interference in the internal affairs of that country.

They expressed support for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a (?denuclearized) zone of peace. They demanded the dismantling of the imperialist military bases in the region and condemned the establishment of new bases as well as troop reinforcements in the Indian Ocean.

On Palestine, the two heads of state firmly condemned the Camp David accords, stressing that a just and lasting solution to this question could only be brought about by the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to an independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

They expressed their concern over the situation in the Middle East following the implementation of the aggressive and warlike policy of the Zionist regime of Israel and condemned the recent attack on the Tammuz nuclear installations in the Republic of Iraq.

The two leaders condemned the Indonesian regime's occupation of and aggression against the people of East Timor. They reiterated their militant support for the just struggle of the Mauber people led by their vanguard, Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence]. Having analyzed the situation in Latin America, the two sides expressed solidarity with the just struggle of the Latin American peoples for their democratic rights and social liberation from the fascist and dictatorial regimes imposed and supported by U.S. imperialism.

The two presidents reiterated the need to create a new just and equitable international economic order for the elimination of exploitation and discrimination in international economic relations. They hailed the Nonaligned Movement's positive role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racial discrimination, including Zionism and apartheid, and for the consolidation of national independence, peace and social progress.

The two leaders expressed heartfelt satisfaction at the outcome of their talks, which they regarded as a contribution to the strengthening of friendly solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples, parties and governments. Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso thanked Comrade Samora Moises Machel, his people, the Frelimo and the Mozambique Government for the fraternal warm welcome and hospitality accorded him, his spouse and his delegation during their stay in Mozambique. Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the PCT Central Committee and of the Republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, invited Field Marshal Samora Moises Machel, the president of the Frelimo and People's Republic of Mozambique to pay an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Congo. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed later through the diplomatic channels.

Done in Maputo, 2 July 1981 in two original exemplar copies in French and Portuguese. The two texts are equally (?official).

[Signed] For the Mozambique side by Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo and of the People's Republic of Mozambique; for the Congolese side by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the PCT Central Committee and of the People's Republic of Congo, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers.